The Weekly Gazette Prints All the Important News of the Week

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

Colorado Presented the Nation With a Sample of Its Weather.

CHARITY WAS WIDESPREAD

Efforts to Provide Good Cheer For The Needy Were a Marked Feature of The Day.

New York, Dec. 25.—One of the chief features of Christmas day in New York city and its vicinity was the weather. Not only was the sky clear in all directions save to the southwest where heavy clouds acted as a background to the glorious sunshine, but the rays of the sun after 9 o'clock in the morning were so genial that heavy wraps were uncomfortable and furs could not be endured, except as fashion dictated that they are the proper thing at this season of the year.

In consequence of this almost spring-like weather the churches were thronged with worshippers and the streets of the city were filled with merry throngs of men, women and children, who left the Christmas trees in their homes and got out for a breath of invigorating air. It is estimated that more money was spent in Christmas gifts this year in New York than ever before and the same is true in regard to charitable gifts. It was only because a case of destitution was kept hidden that the unfortunates were not supplied with Christmas cheer.

Of all the set Christmas feasts that of the Salvation army at Madison Square garden this evening was the largest.

A bountiful Christmas dinner was served to about 4,000 persons, men, women and children. The cost was defrayed from a fund of about $8,000 collected by the army, chiefly through the kettles which for several weeks have hung from tripods in various parts of the city to receive contributions to "keep the Christmas pot boiling."

Five hundred newsboys enjoyed the Christmas feast at the Newsboys' home on Duane street this evening. The Christmas distribution of gifts took place at the home on Saturday night. Every boy received a present of a sweater. Those who had studied hard at the home's night school earned a suit of fleece lined underwear.

Miss Helen Gould provided the dinner to the boys at the Woodycrest sanitarium, which she maintains near Tarrytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould provided a Christmas tree loaded with presents and served a dainty luncheon to the cents were regaled with luxuries and unusual delicacies.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Christmas day was generally observed here, all of the churches holding special services.

President and Mrs. McKinley had with them as guests at dinner this evening Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, O. S. Hiestand, General Corbin and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou.

The president did not go to church, but he and Mrs. McKinley took two drives out into the country during the day.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith and Representative Payne of New York, called on them.

The government departments were closed and until late in the day the streets presented an almost deserted appearance.

BRYAN SENDS GREETING.

To Friends in Kansas—Principles of Democracy Still Live.

Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 25.—W. J. Bryan today, wiring from Lincoln, Neb., to the Evening Standard, says:

"Please present greetings to my political friends of Leavenworth and of Kansas. The principles of Democracy still live and the policies for which the fusion forces fought will yet be vindicated. We can enter the twentieth century with the confident belief that the people will soon return to the teachings of the fathers and to the traditions of the republic."

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The Salvation Army fed 1,500 people today in the Grays armory. Twenty-five long tables were used covered with paper and furnished with tin dishes. A large squad of police had a busy time keeping the men and boys in good order. Senator Hanna, who is a staunch friend of the Salvation Army, was present and was greeted with cheers. He made a short speech.

CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 25.—Stanford second eleven 0; Multnomah Athletic club 0.

ALL THE NEWS

Fair today and tomorrow; variable winds.

STATE

The man who was found dead in the boiling waters of Pagosa Springs has been identified as Sim Kohnen, a German tailor who formerly worked at Silverton and Durango.

Earnings for the Rio Grande Southern for the second week in December show an increase of 2625 over the same week last year.

Report of the state labor commissioner shows 28,369 members of labor unions in Colorado.

S. T. Eubanks of Garfield county has been appointed deputy secretary of state by Secretary-elect Mills.

Denver police are arresting all suspicious characters in the determination to stamp out the epidemic of thuggery.

The father of W. C. Saunders, Teller county commissioner, died yesterday at Woodland Park.

Postmaster Reardon of Victor was presented with a handsome tea set by the employes in the office.

William C. Grimes of Ouray and Miss Nellie Fennell of Victor were married yesterday afternoon. They will reside in Ouray.

C. S. Cleveland, formerly president of the Victor Banking company, intends to move to Palo Alto, Cala., for permanent residence.

The biennial report of the state superintendent of public instruction shows an increase in enrollment of 9,262. During the past two years 126 new school houses have been erected.

There are no clews as yet by which to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Maggie Hoel from her home near Pueblo; there is a growing impression that she left the house of her own accord.

FOREIGN

Civil railway traffic has been suspended largely in all parts of Cape Colony and the movements of both the Boers and the British are almost unknown in Cape Town.

London dispatches say there is unquestionably danger that parties of Boers will get through into all parts of Cape Colony and gradually raise the whole province in rebellion.

It is reported that Senor Coryaal, Peruvian government commissioner, has purchased a war vessel in France.

The British cruiser Amphion has arrived at Lima, Peru.

Crown Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh of Siam has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Mexican troops in Sonora were recently attacked by a band of Yaqui Indians; four officers and about thirty men are reported to have been killed and Colonel Peinado seriously wounded.

A French detachment twenty miles west of Tien-tsin was attacked by Boxers and Lieutenant Contal was killed.

The Chinese government has arrested Prince Tuan and Prince Ching.

Lord Kitchener reports that Thorneycrofts mounted infantry has occupied Britstown without opposition.

Fighting is reported near Denar, but details are lacking.

The preliminary joint note was delivered to the Chinese yesterday.

The Dowager Lady Churchill, an intimate friend of the queen, was found dead in her bed room at Osborne house yesterday morning.

GENERAL

Lieutenant Colonel William J. Cousins, division chief of the New England department ...

THE CAPE IN REBELLION

Danger That Boers Will Arouse The Entire Province.

ENERGETIC MEASURES TAKEN

Lord Kitchener Is In The Heart of The Disaffected Districts—Martial Law Demanded.

London, Dec. 25.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing to the war office, under date of Naauwpoort, Dec. 24, 9 a. m., reports:

"Thorneycroft's mounted infantry have occupied Britstown without opposition. The Boers retired to the north in the direction of Priorska. They will be followed up."

A dispatch from Durban to a news agency here announces that the Cape to Cairo telegraph line is now in operation to a point 50 miles north of Kasanga, and a hundred miles beyond the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

Cape Town, Dec. 25.—Fighting is going on near Denar. Particulars are unobtainable. Two hundred Boers have left Britstown after commandeering all supplies available.

London, Dec. 25.—The position of Cape Colony is hanging in the balance. According to the Morning Post's Cape Town correspondent everything depends upon the quantity of ammunition in possession of the disloyal Dutch residents 100 of whom have joined the Boers in the Philipstown district only. Energetic measures have been taken to stem the invasion but there is unquestionably danger that parties of Boers will get through into parts of the colony and gradually raise the whole Cape in rebellion. Reinforcements can arrive none too soon.

Most of the dispatches from Cape Town describe the raiders as doing little harm and as being rapidly enclosed by Lord Kitchener's combination. Lord Kitchener is in the heart of the disaffected districts. He has the advantage of being acquainted with local conditions. Last March he supervised the supression of the rising which occurred then. He is bringing down thousands of troops from the north.

The Standard's Cape Town correspondent says the loyalists demand that martial law shall be proclaimed throughout Cape Colony but adds:

"Such a step is now impossible, owing to the lack of sufficient troops to enforce it."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Cape Town says:

"The pro-Boer press is singularly quiet. They have been made uneasy by the promptness and thoroughness of the military action, but reports from various parts of the western provinces foreshadow perilous possibilities.

"A responsible colonist who recently made a tour of the colony declares that 90 per cent. of the Dutch are simply waiting for the appearance of a resourceful leader to rebel."

Civil railway traffic has been suspended largely in all parts of the colony and the movements of both the Boers and the British are almost unknown in Cape Town.

It appears that one Boer column attacked Steynsburg but was repulsed and fled, entrenching itself in the mountains. Another Boer commando captured a party of police at Venterstadt. Mounted colonial troops surprised 330 Boers 15 miles from Burghersdorp December 21, and after a brisk exchange of volleys, retired with a loss of two men.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, telegraphs that scarcely any Cape Colonists have joined the invaders.

NEW FLORENCE SMELTER

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 25.—The new Rocky Mountain smelter at Florence, 40 miles up the Arkansas river is all ready to be fired up and begin operations tomorrow morning. This will make the Arkansas valley of Colorado the greatest center of metalliferous reduction works in America, there being a string of reduction plants extending from Leadville to Pueblo. Besides the smelter, Florence has five gold mills using cyanide and chlorination processes. The smelter cost $750,000 and is one of the finest in existence, being fitted with all the latest appliances. Most of the capital came from the east, but a portion is from Colorado cities. The works will start with a capacity of 600 tons of ore a day, but this is to be doubled during next year. The ores treated will come mostly from Cripple Creek, Leadville and Silver Cliff. The manager is A. H. Danforth who established the steel works at Pueblo.

SHIPPING LOBBY

Senator Hanna Declares Foreign Steamship Companies Are Trying to Defeat the Bill.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Senator Hanna was informed today of a statement which is in circulation to the effect that there was a powerful lobby in favor of the subsidizing of American shipping at the Philadelphia convention and in Washington.

"The only lobby of the kind that I know anything about," was the senator's answer, "is a lobby of foreign steamship companies who are trying to defeat the bill. There was no lobby at Philadelphia at all. The subsidy bill is a wise measure and there is no desire to force it through congress. We want it to go through on its merits. It has been three years in preparation and has been amended twenty times. The president in all his messages has urged the necessity of some such measure and it was made a plank in the St. Louis platform and the Philadelphia platform. The details are left to congress to work out."

GOEBEL EVIDENCE

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 25.—One of the clerks in the state auditor's office in searching the vault for old records, found a cartridge box containing metal patched smokeless powder cartridges, 38-55, corresponding exactly to the bullet found in the hackberry tree and which was believed to have passed through Senator Goebel's body.

The significance of the discovery lies in the fact that Henry Youtsey, convicted of participation in the Goebel assassination in October, was a clerk in the auditor's office at the time of the assassination and had access to the vault where the cartridges were found and that George Barnes, another clerk in the office testified that he saw Youtsey with a box of cartridges.

THE COMING NEWSPAPER

An Article On Twentieth Century Journalism by Editor Harmsworth

OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL

His Ideas of The Relative Merits of Newspapers of Different Nations at Present.

New York, Dec. 25.—Alfred Harmsworth, editor and proprietor of the London Daily Mail, who is a passenger on the Teutonic, due in New York tomorrow, has contributed to the January number of The North American Review an article on what he calls "The Simultaneous Newspapers of the Twentieth Century."

Mr. Harmsworth expresses the opinion that in spite of all the progress that has been made in the development of the newspapers hitherto, we are still merely at the fringe of journalistic development. Of newspaper illustration he says:

"An occasional newspaper illustration, if it can be properly produced, is no doubt a good thing and is appreciated as helpful by the reader; but many of the present daily illustrations are quite unnecessary, or are merely given as a matter of habit, or because rival journals use them, or even for the less urgent reasons that there is a certain amount of space to be decorated and artists or photographers to be kept occupied. No daily journal which relies principally upon its illustrations has been, in any real sense, an overwhelming success."

Criticisms of Form.

Mr. Harmsworth takes exception to the hopelessly clumsy shape of the ordinary newspaper.

"With the newspapers of the whole civilized world before me," he said, "each week I look in vain for any great and impressive stroke of originality or daring. We still cling to the clumsy and awkward shape in which our newspapers are issued, and the man who has attempted to manipulate one of them on a windy day will best appreciate the force of my remarks. By the use of improved machinery it would be possible to issue the newspaper of the future in what is obviously its proper form—a small, portable and neatly indexed publication.

"Among the newspapers that are, in my opinion, now making progress, setting aside the entire lack of commercial morality, are some of the French journals. They have always been noted for the opinion that newspapers are usually inaccurate and too often dismiss a perfectly correct statement as "mere newspaper talk."

Tribute to United States.

Mr. Harmsworth pays high tribute to the press of the United States as being in one respect, in advance of the press of his country.

"The question," he says, "what to put before the public and in what manner to place it before them is one that calls for the keenest acumen and best judgment on the part of the newspaper director. Here, undoubtedly, the press of the United States is in advance of that of Great Britain. Such newspaper leaders as Pulitzer, Dana, Bennett, Hearst, Raymond, Jones, Childs, Medill, Lawson, Russell, Cummings, Taylor, Halstead, Patterson, De Young, Singerly, Godkin, Greeley, McKelway, Watterson and Wilbur Storey have had but few counterparts with us. The instinct that tells what is news and how the public will best take it is not given to every writer. There is a greater art in feeling the pulse of the people."

Twentieth Century Journals.

Predicting what the journals of the twentieth century will be, he says:

"I feel certain that the newspapers of the twentieth century will be drawn into the vortex of combination and centralization. In fact, given the man, the capital, the organization and the occasion, there seems to be no reason why one or two newspapers may not presently dominate great sections of the United States or almost the whole of Great Britain. In other words, where there are now a multitude of papers—good, bad and indifferent—there will then be one or two little journals. The method by which such journals would be established would be precisely those employed in the formation of any ordinary trust. Possessing its own cables, wires, dispatch boats and special trains, the simultaneous newspaper concern would soon have its own paper mills, printing ink factories, machinery shops, and the like.

"The simultaneous newspaper would represent a standard of excellence which has never before been attained; and with its vast resources it would be

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...ing served a dainty luncheon to the 200 school children at Port Washington, L. I.

At the United Charities offices the distribution of Christmas gifts to the poor was not finished until late tonight. Various voluntary contributions of clothes, food and money had been distributed by the workers during the past week and thousands of presents were received by the poor of this city. All of the hospitals had been visited and the deserving poor in the tenement house districts had been relieved of their unhappy circumstances.

Nearly 4,000 homeless men and friends of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan were guests today at his sixth annual Christmas dinner.

In the wards of the city hospitals there was Christmas sunshine and Christmas cheer. Unwonted smiles lit the faces of the sick, the maimed, the halt and the blind, while the convales-

ELKS' DINNER AT ROANOKE.

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 25.—Roanoke Elks today fed 600 of Roanoke's poor in Assembly hall. Several long tables were in the middle of the building and 600 visitors looked on. The dinner cost over $1,500.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Dec. 25.—Five thousand people were fed at the annual Christmas dinner for the poor, given by the Salvation army in this city, today. The dinner was served at the citadel, and the dining hall, which had accommodations for 200 persons was full all of the time between 11 o'clock and dusk.

The newsboys were feasted by a local businessman and the various charitable and reformatory institutions gave special dinners and entertainments.

...division chief of the New England department of the Salvation Army, with a considerable portion of his staff, has been transferred to Philadelphia, where he will command the division including Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and a part of New Jersey.

Fred Hughes, a noted Indian fighter and prominent law maker of Arizona, once president of the territorial council, has been granted a parole from the penitentiary by the governor.

Governor Allen of Puerto Rico celebrated the holiday season by extending executive clemency to twenty-four prisoners in jails.

It is reported that a direct line of steamers between Portland, Ore., and Manila, will be in operation by February 26.

Fire in Eau Claire, Mich., destroyed half the business section at loss of $150,000.

The United States Rubber company is negotiating for the purchase of the Mishawaka (Indiana) Rubber Boot and Shoe company. The president of the latter named company says the offer will be rejected.

The trial of Cornelius Alvord, Jr., defaulting cashier of the First National bank of New York city, is set for today in the United States district court.

Rev. Charles Reuben Hall, bishop coadjuter of the Springfield, Ohio, diocese of the Episcopal church, is dead.

Colonel Henry H. Harshaw, former state treasurer of Wisconsin, is dead.

Damage by recent gales will probably exceed all previous records on the Pacific coast.

Senator Hanna says the only ship subsidy lobby that he knows anything about is a lobby of foreign steamship companies which are trying to defeat the bill.

AN INCIPIENT STRIKE OF CHICAGO POSTAL CLERKS

Chicago, Dec. 25.—A strike among clerks of the registry division of the general postoffice yesterday menaced for a time the prompt delivery of thousands of Christmas gifts. Extra hours of work was the grievance of a score of operatives who, during the holiday rush have been compelled to labor 14 hours a day. The trouble was quickly adjusted by the postoffice authorities, who suspended the leader of the strikers. The rank and file of the protesting clerks then returned to their labors.

Superintendent Marr of the registry division said:

"The mails were flooded this year and there is no other way than to make the clerks work. We are handling 16 per cent. more work this year than in 1899. I have 36 men assisting the regular force and I would add still more but for the fact that there are no experienced hands and we cannot break in green ones. Some of the employes complained to me, but after explaining the situation they returned to work and I anticipate no further trouble. The leader of the strikers refused to work any longer and there was no course left open for us but to suspend him."

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF REFORM FORCES IN CHINA

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 25.—A special to the Times from Vancouver, B. C., says:

News of a terrible massacre of reform forces in China and the beheading of 27 of its leaders was received here today in a cablegram by W. A. Cumrow, secretary of the Chinese reform association in America. The engagement took place in a populous section of the Yang-tse valley. It resulted in the killing of 1,500 men and the complete demoralization of the reform forces in the battle into which the reformers were brought. The Chinese here are loud in their expressions of disapproval of the conduct of the campaign by their leaders.

It appears from the few details given in the cablegram received today that "Long Tom," the reform leader at the head of a badly armed force of 12,000, paid a visit to Chang Chi Tung, governor of the district who, though an imperial officer, was believed in sympathy with the reform movement. Long was invited to the governor's palace and with his 12,000 men marched into the city. They left all their arms outside the gate, taking the precaution to carry their loaded revolvers. There were 5,000 imperial troops in the town but nothing was feared from them and a delay of a day took place in order that other reform leaders might be sent for, and when the audience with the governor was finally arranged there were 27 of the leading followers of Kang Yu admitted.

Then a disagreement arose. The governor had the leaders sentenced and taken into the court yard where they were beheaded and, in the meantime, a secret order had been sent to the imperial troops to descend upon a poorly armed rabble of the reformers. The well drilled soldiers took the ...y people completely by surprise but they fought their way through and escaped. They carried away their own wounded, but left 1,500 dead on the field and scattered in the streets of the city. The cablegram says that the scene of the butchery was frightful.

CATTLE FOR LIVERPOOL.

Over 400 Sent by One Shipper from Southern Illinois.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—A special to the Record from Flora, Ill., says:

The largest shipment of cattle from southern Illinois and probably from the state of Illinois within recent years left this city last night on a special train of twenty-seven cars over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway for New York and from there they will go direct to Liverpool. The train load of cattle which number over 400 head, and sent by one shipper, represent a market value slightly in excess of $40,000.

DIXON DID NOT FIGHT.

Boston, Dec. 25.—George Dixon, ex-champion featherweight, did not box Jimmy Davenport of Chelsea at the Isoteric club tonight to the intense disappointment of a big crowd. Dixon had agreed to fight at the featherweight limit but Davenport came to the ringside weighing at least 125 pounds against Dixon's 115½. Dixon was at the ringside but did not go and Andy Daly of Malden, featherweight, was substituted. Daly and Davenport fought a draw.

...ICA.

J. B. Goff, the western slope hunter, is here to arrange for Governor Roosevelt's lion hunt.

The Williams ranch house burned last evening. A famous pioneer structure.

Burglars entered the Hoop's hardware store Monday night.

A meeting of the miners is called at Roswell this evening.

CYCLING AT BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 25.—The stars of the cycling world invaded Boston to-day to make ready for the month of indoor racing in this city. In the party were Gougoltz, Fisher, of Alsace-Loraine; Kaser, Ryser, Muller, Accoutrier and Fredericks, of Paris. Some of the American riders will come tomorrow and join Stinson, McLean and Waller in their training.

In the 25 mile race of Saturday evening it is improbable that 25 men will start. The mile professional handicap and the half-mile amateur open race will have large lists of starters.

Louis Gimm, the indoor 25 hour champion, and Archie McEachern, the champion of Canada, began training today.

BOWLING RECORD.

Indianapolis, Dec. 25.—Webb Jay of this city, broke the world's bowling record at the City club by bowling 299 out of the possible 300 points. Strike after strike was made in his game with three comrades upon the last ball, which missed the eighth pin.

PACIFIC DISASTERS.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 25.—Each tugboat arriving from Cape Flattery brings fresh news of marine disasters along the coast and when full returns are in the damage by the recent succession of gales will be the largest in the history of shipping along the Pacific coast.

...GRADUAL BREAK... OF THE BO...

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says:

The English Christmas comes this year with holly and mistletoe, but with rue. The work in South Africa is unfinished, but there is no sense of humiliation in the unexpected reverses, and no bewilderment over the holding up of the British army at the three points of attack and the failure to accomplish the relief of the starving garrisons. The news from the theater of war is meager and what there is, points to a gradual breaking down of resources in the Boer resistance. It is mainly a problem of remounts and relays of horses. The infantry cannot bring the war to a close by sitting tight on the railways and in the chief towns.

The Boer guerrillas must be hunted down and this can be done only by supplying the mounted force with droves of horses for riding hard and fast over the veldt. The war office has never...

PRELIMINARY ... DELIVERED

Peking, Dec. 24.—The preliminary joint note was delivered today to the Chinese. Li Hung Chang found that he was unable to attend the meeting of the ministers and his credentials and those of Prince Ching were presented by the latter to the foreign envoys.

Prince Ching, replying to the Spanish minister, Senor B. J. de Cologan, who presented the note, said he would immediately communicate its contents to the emperor and assured the ministers that a speedy reply was the desire of the court, as it felt that all China wants peace and prosperity.

HOW THE NOTE WAS DELIVERED

Paris, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Peking says:

The ministers assembled at the residence of Senor B. J. de Cologan (the Spanish minister and the doyen of the diplomatic corps), and received Prince Ching, to whom the Spanish minister handed the joint note of the powers. Li Hung Chang, who is still ill, asked to...

OUTBREAK OF RA... AT AN...

Indianapolis, Dec. 25.—A special to the News from Jeffersonville, Ind., says:

A race war is on at Cementville, a small station on the Pan Handle road five miles north of this city, and serious trouble is expected at any moment. The negroes are all armed and the whites are keeping within doors to avoid them.

The outbreak began yesterday afternoon when Lee Ranger and John Redmond, negroes, both very drunk, started into intimidate the whites. When their insults were resented other negroes jumped in with the liquor-crazed men and captured Sam Kendall's saloon. Nearly 25 shots were fired but no one was hurt. An appeal by telephone was made to Sheriff Rave for help and he drove out to Cementville in a buggy and to some extent quieted the negroes while he was present.

After his departure another outbreak took place and message after message came to the local police to send men to the town. Sheriff Rave was again asked to go to the scene but declined to do so ... Kendall, in addition to ... his saloon, conducts a ... goods store

KITCHENER CONFIDENT

British Leader Believes Cape Colony Raid is Checked.

DE WET A MILITARY GENIUS

Elation Over Boers' Southward Passage—Boasts Made That Victoria West Will Join Raiders.

London, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener's dispatches, breathing a confidence hardly justified by their contents, are almost the only available news from the seat of hostilities in South Africa but telegrams from Cape Town depict the situation in anything but roseate hues.

Without believing the assertion of the Transvaal agency in Brussels that 6,000 Boers have invaded Cape Colony, it is quite evident that the invasion was a serious and well-planned affair. In connection with this a correspondent sends an extremely interesting letter dated Bethulie, December 1, describing General De Wet and his doings.

"De Wet has never been taken seriously enough," says the correspondent. "It is of but little use to pursue him as he fights a rear guard action and gains 20 miles while he is being fought.

"He is a born military genius, whose wonderful powers have kept up this phenomenal resistance.

"Once he fails, the whole thing could be crushed in a fortnight. He has every single commando under his supervision. All his patrols and columns march and countermarch on his order. The forces under his command have been reduced by his strength of will to a properly organized army, moving at his word. The sooner the British rid themselves of the idea that De Wet's forces are a mere rabble, wandering aimlessly, the sooner they will grasp the need of the determined effort which is necessary to capture him."

The Cape Colony cabinet had an important sitting yesterday (Sunday). It appears that the Boers have destroyed a railway bridge 90 feet long about 12 miles south of Deaar, and no Cape mails have arrived at Bloemfontein for three days. Further anxiety has been caused in Cape Town by the discovery that during the last two months public bodies in out-of-the-way places have requisitioned supplies of dynamite. The colonial government is now endeavoring to recover possession of these explosives and is removing all stores of arms and ammunition from suspected depots.

Other advices from Cape Town report the Dutch element in Cape Colony as greatly elated over the southward passage of the Boers and as boasting that the whole district of Victoria West will join the raiders. It is suspected in Cape Town that the force traveling from Zootpans drift is not a body of Boers, but one of colonists, hastening to join the invaders.

The Pietermaritzberg correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Boers are active between Johannesburg and Pretoria, exchanging shots with the British outposts, and it is reported that parties of Boers are hovering around Johannesburg."

CAPE COLONY

Invasion by Boers Has Been Checked, Lord Kitchener Thinks.

London, Dec. 23.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchner dated Pretoria Dec. 22:

"As far as it is possible for me to form an opinion from the reports of officers on the spot, I think the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Of the two forces that entered the colony the eastern one is north of Zoutpansberg range, while the one that entered west appears to have been turned in the direction of Britstown and Prieska. Our troops are getting around both bodies and a special column is also being organized which will be dispatched immediately when I know where its services are most wanted.

"The Boers have not received much force under Beyers south of the Magaliesberg. The Boers broke away in a southwesterly direction toward Potchefstrom, and were followed by General Gordon with a column of French's force.

"Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock Clements' force was engaged south of Oliphants Nek, but I do not yet know the result."

A later dispatch from Lord Kitchner dated Pretoria, December 22, says:

"The western column of Boers occupied Britstown and cut the railway south of Deaar Junction. The enemy is being followed up.

"General French has been in contact for two days with the commandoes of

had been much questioned. The principal discussion was with reference to the organization of the government of the party. A council of 25 members was elected together with an executive committee, including Senor Arellano, chief justice of the supreme court; Mr. Frank H. Bourne, Senor Ambrosio Flores, a former insurgent general; Senor Florentino Torres, attorney general of the Philippines, Senor Jose Near, prosecuting attorney, and Senor Tomas del Rosario. The smallest number of votes received by any candidate was 80.

BRADSTREET'S

Holiday Trade Activity is Widespread and Compares Favorably With Previous Years.

New York, Dec. 2[illegible].—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Seasonable conditions rule in trade at present. Holiday trade activity is widespread and comparisons with previous years are favorable at most markets with the possible exception of some parts of the northwest where the spring wheat shortage and unseasonable weather have checked distribution. Notably cheerful reports come, too, from western jobbers who have been called on for reassorting orders and who report collections good. Industrial lines are fairly well employed and strikes are few and far between. Prices show changes, most staples being steady but it might be noted that most farm products are slightly higher than last week and well above 1899.

New business in pig iron is small, but values are steady which indicates confidence in the future outlook in spite of reiterated stories of a large cut in ore prices next season, the probability of which is being denied. Bessemer pig and steel billets are firm and the latter market is reported well under control. Here production is increasing but stocks are smaller. Finished products are a trifle quieter but much more active than usual at this time of the year. Plates are active and hold all the late advance. Business in hardware is very active and at leading western points the season's business is reported the best on record. In structural material an immense amount of business is still being placed and specifications are coming forward freely. Export trade is quieter and there are cabled reports of shut-downs of Scotch iron producers. The other metals are easy except tin which is weak on reports of larger shipments from the far east.

Speculation in the cereals has been narrow, dull and featureless but prices have been aided by shorts covering on Argentine crop reports, advices of an exportable surplus from that country of only 40,000,000 bushels, and the poor grade of receipts at the northwest.

Wheat including flour shipments for the week aggregate 4,123,353 bushels against 4,785,577 bushels last week and 2,813,714 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899.

From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 90,140,353 bushels against 100,333,636 bushels last season and 115,236,084 bushels in 1898-99.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 260 as against 247 last week and 2[illegible] in this week a year ago.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Investment Demand for Stocks and Bonds is Notably Strong, Says Bradstreet.

New York, Dec. 21.—Bradstreet's financial review to-morrow will say:

Last Saturday's bank statement was taken by speculators as a signal for a renewal of bullishness and for a general buying movement. In spite of the influence of the deals, actual and prospective, in connection with the hard coal situation, the possibility that the money market might be stringent before the first of January had exerted a restraining influence last week. It was intimated last Saturday morning that the bank statement might not be a very

GOOD CIVIL GOVERNMENT

In the Philippines is Bringing Excellent Results.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS LARGER

Mercantile Interests Will Suffer Unless Allowed to Bring Employes from Abroad.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The war department has made public a series of reports made to General MacArthur by the subordinate officers constituting the heads of the various bureaus and departments which have attended the civil affairs in the Philippines for the past year. They are closely summarized but sufficiently explicit to cover the situation.

The report says a stable currency has not been used in the Philippines and Mexican dollars were for a few days evenly exchanged. This was terminated by a provisional order by the government by which it was arranged to reimburse the banks for any losses they might sustain through paying out Mexican silver for United States currency from disbursing officers and trade. Doubt is expressed, however, as to the desirability of continuing this arrangement. The customs service is discussed at some length in the report, and it is stated that there does not seem to be any present necessity for any increase in the number of ports of entry.

Increased Customs Receipts.

Attention is directed to the marked increase in the customs receipts under American management. This is explained in part by the fact that formerly a large part of the imports came from Spain and paid no duties. Also the American system of collection is said to tend to honest collections. The new tariff adopted for the islands is set out in detail. In almost every case specific duties are fixed, following the established system in the islands, which it was believed to be dangerous to change to the ad valorem system.

The extension of the United States immigration laws to the islands without substantial change to meet the local conditions is said to have proven of doubtful experience and especially so with regard to the contract labor law. It is essential, says the report, for the mercantile interests to secure employes from abroad under contract, else business will suffer. These laborers don't come into competition with the native residents. More than 25,000 Chinese entered and left the islands last year. Only one-ninth of the land in the archipelago has been brought under cultivation and there is no land tax.

Habeas Corpus Invoked.

Regarding the judicial department it early was found to be necessary to provide a system which would be divested of those harsh and oppressive features so much in conflict with American standards. It was impossible for lack of time to supply an entirely new system, so some changes regarded as indispensable were made by a general order. It appears that the operations of the law as thus qualified have been satisfactory in securing to defendants in criminal cases the fundamental rights of Anglo-Saxon criminal law. The writ of habeas corpus has been invoked and under its speedy operation nearly 100 prisoners, the heritage of Spanish regime, have been liberated from unwarranted detention.

Colonel Crowder thoroughly indorses the recommendations of Lieutenant Burritt in charge of the mining bureau, looking to a thorough change in the mining laws. He says that these are extremely cumbersome and that once they are brought up to American standards the mineral condition of the country soon will be enormously improved as experienced prospectors and competent mining engineers now in the islands stand ready to undertake the work of exploitation.

Colonel Crowder closes with a summary of the report of General J. [illegible] Smith, military governor of Negros, showing that this island, which has had under the entire period of American control a substantially autonomous form of government, has changed in favorable contrast with the other islands. The attitude of the people is highly favorable and the largely autonomous government which they now enjoy seems to be the fitting reward and the people are naturally desirous that it should be continued. But it will be impossible to discriminate in favor of Negros, the report says, in the scheme of government ultimately to be adopted so that complications are expected not easy of adjustment.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

Secretary Root Gives Some Facts to Senate Committee.

and Congressman Mercer, of Omaha, D. E. Thompson, of Lincoln, Former Congressman Hainer of Aurora, L. D. Richards of Fremont; E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, and Former Governor Lorenzo Crounse of Fort Calhoun, himself a member of the state senate.

There is a disposition to follow the old rule of geographical lines, according one senator to North Platte, the other to the South Platte country, the question of the long and short term for the present cutting little figure.

GERMANY INTERFERES.

Constantinople, Dec. 23.—The expected imperial trade authorizing the signing of the contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Ottoman navy by the Cramp Ship Building company, together with the initial deposit of £100,000 has not yet been issued.

It appears that the German embassy has protested to the porte against the payment to the Cramps before the amount owing to Herr Krupp for naval guns has been paid.

"THE THUNDERER" WARNS.

London, Dec. 24.—The Times, in an editorial on President McKinley's decision to submit the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Great Britain, reproaches him with "shifting a dangerous responsibility" on the British government and says:

"The president must bear the responsibility for any friction that may ensue. The amended treaty is a bargain to which we cannot agree and to which no reasonable American who takes the trouble to reflect upon our side of the question can expect us to agree.

"When Senator Lodge announced that Americans expect Europe to 'keep out' of America he forgets that England is a great North American power and means to remain such a power.

"If the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not adopted in a *form* acceptable to us we shall stand quietly upon our indubitable rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, rights which cannot be affected by any action the American senate may choose to take."

IRELAND'S MISSION

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 23.—Archbishop Ireland returned to St. Paul today and took occasion to deny the statements recently telegraphed from Duluth that he was to visit Cuba and Puerto Rico as a special commissioner appointed by the president to settle the disputes in regard to the church property. "There is nothing whatever to the story," says the archbishop. "Such a thing was not mentioned by the president, nor by any one on behalf of the government. If I should ever visit the islands—and I have no present intention of doing so—it would be purely on my own account."

The archbishop said his principal object in visiting Washington had been to attend a meeting of the Lafayette Monument association.

"We found that after paying all the expenses of erecting the bronze statue in Paris," he said.

SUSPECTS ARE FEWER

"Dark-Complexioned" Man Eliminated From Cudahy Case.

TWO BANDITS IMPLICATED

Mr. Cudahy Still Entertains Kindly Opinion of Pat Crowe's Sense of Gratitude.

Omaha, Dec. 23.—The mysterious "dark" man in the Cudahy kidnaping was yesterday arrested by the police from the description given by Miss Maud Munshaw, who lives near the house in which Eddie Cudahy was held for ransom by his abductors.

His name is Ed Johnson. He is a laborer in the Cudahy packing plant and resides at Twenty-sixth and Walnut streets. He admitted having gone out to the Grover street house three times for the purpose of renting the building which he found already let to the "light" man and his accomplices.

Johnson was easily able to prove to the satisfaction of the police and Mr. Cudahy, who was called in, that he had nothing to do with the case and was allowed to return to his wife and family of six children.

Chief of Police Donahue is well pleased with the progress his men are making, saying that the arrest of Johnson narrows the case down by eliminating one of the extraneous features, and centering the chief interest about the "light" man who rented the house from Mrs. Schneiderwind.

In the meantime the city is being diligently scoured for any sign of the other men described by persons living in the vicinity of the abductors prison house.

There is still a dark complexioned man in the case, but he is larger than Johnson and younger. Otherwise he is very much like Johnson, having a black moustache and dark hair slightly mixed with gray. If the police have any idea who this man is they will not admit it. So far as they know he was seen by but one person and that is Eddie Cudahy himself. The other bandit was the light complexioned man with the brown hair and long, light moustache, slight of build and whose age is said to be somewhere between 30 and 35 years. The individuals are described by three persons besides the kidnaped boy, namely, B. K. Munshaw, James Schneiderwind and Frank Glynn. He is the man who called at the Schneiderwind home to engage the cottage at 36th and Grover streets and who called up the Cudahy mansion from Glynn's livery stable to give notice of the letters being in the front yard. The police are satisfied that they know the man and if he is the person they think he is he will probably be in custody within the next ten days at least. If guilty he cannot remain at large long, they say.

E. A. Cudahy, Sr., still entertains the theory that if Pat Crowe was not one of the men who kidnaped his son he will lose no time in advising him of this fact. Mr. Cudahy has befriended Crowe many times in the past.

"Why," said the packer, in the course of conversation Sunday, "Pat Crowe knows perfectly well that if he had come to me a week ago and asked me for $25 he would have got it. He has often expressed a sense of gratitude for what I have done for him and I can hardly believe he would turn against me in this way."

Reports were in circulation here tonight that one of the kidnapers of young Cudahy was under arrest at Fort Dodge, Iowa. As far as can be definitely learned this report had its origin in the fact that an Armenian, named Albie, who had a considerable sum of gold in his possession, was taken from an Illinois Central train at Fort Dodge on Wednesday night. It is said however that the man met with an injury on the train and that he was taken to a hospital in Fort Dodge. He attracted attention in the hospital from the fact that he carried so much gold. It is stated, however, that he left Omaha some hours before Mr. Cudahy turned over the ransom.

A PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT TIED UP BY CAR STRIKE

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 23.—Every one of the 300 car and barn employes of the Scranton Railway company obeyed the strike order which went into effect at 5 o'clock this morning and as a consequence only two cars were run on all of the Lackawanna valley todya. These were manned by Superintendent Pat- was also issued asking that the cars be not patronized.

The men demand 20 cents an hour for old employes and from 15 to 17½c for new men. They also demand a ten hour day. The company in its answer to the grievance committee says it is not in a position to afford any increase in wages at the present time.

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assistance in Cape Colony as far as my information goes. We have armed some of the colonists who are assisting our forces. Railway and telegraph communication has been much interrupted by the very bad weather.

"De Wet is in the neighborhood of Seneka. General French in conjunction with General Clements, attacked a Beyers and Delarey, south of the Magaliesberg. He is pursuing them. The enemy have lost considerably and Commandant Kreuz and others have been captured.

"General Colville engaged two separate commandoes, December 21, near Vladkfontein with slight losses, the enemy retiring."

AMERICAN HORSES AND MULES FOR BRITISH ARMY

Kansas City, Dec 23.—Captain Heygate of the British army, is purchasing 50 000 cavalry horses and mules for the British army in South Africa. He came here more than a year ago to buy horses and mules for the British army, but he was ordered home a short time ago because it was thought that the Boer war was over. But the unexpected renewal of hostilities has made the purchase of more horses and mules absolutely necessary.

As fast as the animals are procured and bought they are sent to New Orleans and shipped to Cape Town, Durban and New London in British transports, some of which are now on their way to the United States. One ship load of the animals will be taken to South Africa by Lieutenant David Moberly soon after Jan 1. Lieutenant Moberly said:

"By the time the horses and mules are landed in South Africa they cost the British government $300 a head.

"That is a large price for an animal which will be fit for service only six weeks. Most of the animals die because of the change of climate. They must cross the equator in going to South Africa and the torrid heat of the tropics kills them rapidly. The average death rate on ship board is 32 to the 1,000.

"Forty days after a horse is purchased in Kansas City it is landed in South Africa. So great is the demand for horses at the front that it is impossible to give them the needed rest after landing before putting them into service. Consequently they go to the front in a weakened condition and not getting a sufficient amount of food they soon die.

Since the beginning of the Boer war England has purchased over 100,000 head of horses and mules in the United States. It required 65 ships to carry them from New Orleans to South Africa. Government transports will be kept very busy from now on carrying the horses which England will need in South Africa and which have been ordered purchased in the United States. Baden-Powell now has 25,000 mounted police and it is proposed to mount 30,000 of the Imperial infantry. England has discovered that her soldiers must be mounted to be able to cope with the Boer, who gets over the country with alarming rapidity."

AUDITOR'S MURDERER IS IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

Washington, Dec 23.—Samuel McDonald, the treasury clerk who shot and killed Frank H. Morris, auditor for the war department at the Winder building yesterday and then wounded himself, was in a precarious condition at the Emergency hospital tonight and his death is expected momentarily. MacDonald has been entirely conscious since his removal to the hospital. His condition this morning seemed more favorable, but tonight it took a turn for the worse and he began to sink. He has constantly reiterated the hope that he would die, declaring he did not care to live. Today many persons came to see the wounded man, but the latter was particularly anxious that none of his friends should talk to the newspapers about what he told them. He even took the precaution to tear up their visiting cards so their identity might not be learned. MacDonald had many friends in this city who think that his mind was unsettled at the time of the shooting.

An autopsy was performed on the body of Mr Morris today, and developed the fact that three of the five bullets had struck him. The body will be taken from here tomorrow evening. The interment will be in Lakeview cemetery. The family of the dead man were the recipients of many telegrams and letters of condolence today, and among the touching incidents was a visit of twelve children of Mr. Morris' Sunday school class from Faith chapel.

Dan A. Grosvenor, deputy auditor for the war department and next in line of rank to the late Mr. Morris, was discharged on Saturday. Mr. Grosvenor received his discharge papers half an hour after the killing of Mr. Morris. They were conveyed to him from the office of Secretary Gage, the discharge taking effect at once. Captain Cobaugh of the treasury watch took charge of affairs at the Winder building shortly after the shooting on Saturday, with instructions to report to W. W. Brown, auditor of the navy department and predecessor to Mr. Morris, who has been reinstated in his old position as auditor of the war department.

A SACRIFICE TO SCIENCE.

To See Whether Mosquitos Carry Yellow Fever Germs.

Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Dr. Clark of this city has received a letter from John J. Moran, dated "Experimental Sanitary Camp, Quesnacos, Cuba," in which the latter says he has volunteered to test the theory that the germs of yellow fever are carried by mosquitos. He says he "will be placed in a house built for the purpose and sleep there every night in a room with forty-five mosquitos that have bitten yellow fever patients." He says that two men bitten have taken yellow fever and the theory bids fair to be established.

Moran was formerly a coachman in Youngstown and enlisted in the hospital service at the outbreak of the late war.

AUTONOMY PARTY LAUNCHED.

Manila, Dec. 23.—The recently organized autonomy party was launched today at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in Manila. The declaration of principles was read and after some discussion adopted by a vote of 123, less than half a dozen declining to vote. All signed an indorsement of the platform, including Senor Paterno, one of the most influential of the former insurgent leaders whose real attitude toward American authority

favorable one, but the street was hardly prepared for the increase of $640,000 in the surplus which the bank averages showed. When the statement came out the street promptly jumped at the conclusion that while a firm money market was probable, rates might rule easier than six per cent and positive stringency need not be feared. Leading interests in the financial and railroad world seemed to exert themselves to help the bullish movement, and the public shared in the feeling of confidence; commission houses at any rate received heavy buying orders and the transactions once more ran up in the neighborhood of 1,600,000 shares each day and once nearly 2,000,000 shares. The investment demand for bonds and stocks is notably strong and the fact that the January income disbursements will be of a record breaking magnitude induces more or less buying of an anticipatory character. This demand is not confined to bonds but extends to all dividend paying stocks, both the old established favorites and the newer class of dividend stocks.

The banking interests which are in charge of the more prominent of the latter class of securities have no difficulty in interesting large and enthusiastic following in the bull campaigns now in progress in various stocks. Another circumstance which added to them and powerfully affected the whole market was that in London and Berlin the recent rise in this market had induced heavy and persistent short selling of Americans by foreign professional speculators. This was particularly noticeable in connection with Erie issues as well as Northern Pacifics and some of the other issues which have come to the front in the recent movement of the market. The rapid and sustained rise in these values seemed at the beginning of the week to throw the European bears into a state of panic. Some of the stocks of which they are short, reported to be in scant supply in London and the urgent buying which resulted both advanced Americans in London and brought very large arbitrage buying for foreign account on this side while considerable amounts have been shipped by steamers leaving this week.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Dec 21.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended December 2_, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the following week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,470,850 936	....	.6
Boston	141,940,234	....	7.6
Chicago	143,455,078	....	6.3
Philadelphia	112,638,914	2.6	....
St. Louis	41,102,843	17.2	....
Pittsburg	35,925,274	12.9	....
Baltimore	24,335,542	....	....
San Francisco	22,614,148	16.1	....
Cincinnati	17,05[illegible],150	....	4.[illegible]
Kansas City	20,123,626	....	41.7
New Orleans	17,068,472	....	24.8
Minneapolis	12,0[illegible]3,256	....	3.8
St. Paul	5,[illegible]55,077	....	....
Omaha	6,316,257	3.8	....
Denver	4,350,431	....	10.1
Colorado Springs	914,0[illegible]2	....	....
Totals U. S.	2,274,197,3[illegible]3	.1	....
Totals outside N. Y.	7[illegible]6,248,4[illegible]7	1.6	....
Canada Totals	34,[illegible]21,219	....	1.1

TREASURER ROBBED.

Mitchell, S. D., Dec 2_.—N. _. Nielsen, treasurer of the Workmen's lodge of this city, was held up by footpads at midnight last night, bound and gagged, his pockets rifled of $250 and he was left lying in an alley to freeze. When found by a night watchman, Nielsen's hands and feet were badly frozen and he was unconscious. The money taken from his pockets was funds he had collected as treasurer of the lodge and which he was preparing to turn over to his successor. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Washington, Dec. 23.—At the l... meeting of the senate committee ... military affairs, the proceedings ... which have just been made public Secretary Root made a strong presentation of the necessity for immediate legislation for the relief of the Army. He stated broadly that if congress ... not at once indorse the army bill ... substantial accordance with the recommendations of the war department the United States would be obliged ... abandon a large portion of the Philippine islands over which civil government is established. If the present garrisons are withdrawn from certain portions of the islands the municipal officers, mostly Filipinos, will be left defenseless with every prospect of being deprived of their lives and property and at the same time the United States will be disgraced, the secretary said, for having proved faithless to its solemn obligations. The secretary argued that it was necessary to pass the department bill as a whole in order to properly adjust the military organization ... the new conditions created by the ... rease of numbers. "We do not, any ... us," he said, "expect that for any considerable period an army of 100,000 men will be maintained, and for an army ... 60,000 men the provisions made (by the committee) are sufficient."

With reference to the matter of staff details the secretary said that he was convinced that the control of the permanent staff departments in the city of Washington is an ev... that ought o...

GARDINER'S S...

New York, Dec. 23.—Eugene A. P... ...n, who has been appointed by Governor Roosevelt to succeed Asa B... Gardiner, as district attorney, in ... interview today said the first thing ... would do would be to resign as a member of the state board of charities and that he would take charge of the district attorney's office as soon as ... receive the office ... not least on...

"I had made no effort to get the appointment and it was entirely unexpected. I shall not make a clean sweep of the district attorney's office. I shall remove no man who is competent to fill the office he occupies and who does his work."

The members of District Attorn...

... PROHIBITED

In Philadelphia as a Result of Fatal Termination of Contest Saturday Evening.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—As a result of the fatal termination of the amateur bout last night at the Palace ... Athletic club between Joseph Kelly and Edward Sanford, who fought under the name of Frank Barr, boxing contests have been prohibited for the present by the police authorities. Director of Public Safety English today issued an order to the police to the effect that all permits for sparring contests heretofore issued are revoked and that no more permits will be granted for the present and that the police are instructed to prohibit sparring exhibitions until further notice. There are quite a number of athletic clubs in the city, where boxing contests, both amateur and professional, were held, six rounds being the limit prescribed by the law.

The exact cause of Sanford's death will not be made public by the coroner until the inquest is held tomorrow. The report that Sanford was ...

Famous Lion Hunter Will Show Roosevelt

Mr. J. B. Goff, of Meeker, Colo., is in the city for a day or two. Mr. Goff is the famous hunter of the White River country, and his mission here is to arrange for the lion hunt which Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the vice president-elect, is to take with him next month. Colonel Roosevelt is to arrive at Meeker on the evening of the 11th inst. He will be accompanied by Mr. Phillip B. Stewart, of this city, who is at the head of the expedition, and a friend from the east.

Mr. Goff proposes to take the party to Coyote Basin, a place that has not been hunted any this year, and if the rough rider does not get a shot at some lions, it will not be his fault. It is proposed to remain out about three weeks and the party will go suitably provided with every comfort. It will take about a dozen pack animals to transport the baggage of the party. All of the horses have to be shod at this time of the year, as traveling is both difficult and dangerous. Mr. Goff says it has been a very open winter, but early in the season there came a thaw, and since the water froze it has left ice on the trails.

Mr. Goff has hunted with some of the best known men in the United States and he is anticipating a very pleasant trip with the colonel, as he has heard of his genial and pleasant disposition and his simple manners. Mr. Roosevelt, no doubt, will gain something of pleasure in the acquaintance of Goff, because he is a most interesting person. Goff went into the White River country seventeen years ago, when it was Indian country, and he has spent fifteen years of that time in hunting. He owns the Marvene Lake club house, which is quite famouse as a place for hunters, but that is a summer place. In the winter he moves down to Meeker and makes that the base for his hunting expeditions. It is at this season of the year that the true sportsmen like to get out and bag their bear and lions. It seems that Colonel Roosevelt has never killed a lion.

Mr. Goff is a slightly built man, not unlike Colonel Roosevelt himself in appearance, although if there was a beauty contest between them Goff would very likely have a few points the best of it. He is sandy-complexioned, and although he bears the stamp of the western man, yet one would hardly expect to find in him the famous hunter that he is. He is not a bit like one of Cooper's heroes, nor like the descriptions of Daniel Boone and Kit Carson.

Mr. Goff has a very fine pack of dogs. He says that for trailing he uses one half blood hound and one half fox hound, and sometimes the pure fox hounds. In fighting the animals he uses half bull dog and half shepherd. He says they will fight until they die. Mr. Goff tells of one experience he had this past fall showing the tenacity of the animals. He had a gentleman out hunting and on the way home the dogs took up a scent. It was blowing and in a very bad place and they lost the dogs. They made camp and waited until the next night before they went home. Two or three days went along and he had men out hunting them. Finally he was told of a ranchman who had picked up some dogs, and he found they were his missing animals. The ranchman found them under a log with a wild cat, and it was five days after they were first lost. He killed the cat and took the dogs home with him, but they were nearly dead. One of them had to be carried on a horse to the ranch and one died a few days after. He owns one dog that has been in at the death of 200 lions.

An experience that Mr. Charles Schiele tells in company with Mr. Goff is interesting, when they killed five lions in twenty-four hours. It was late in the afternoon when the dogs took up a scent. Goff thought they had run into a pack of gray wolves and sent Schiele around one side of the hill and he took the other. Schiele had not gone far when he came upon one of the dogs with a lion treed. He shot the lion and went on a little further and found another. That met the same fate and some distance further on he got still another. Just about this time Goff came up and told him to stop his shooting as two of the dogs had a couple of lions treed. Schiele remarked "That is nothing; I have got three dead ones down here." It was getting late and they were so far from camp that they did not go after the other lions, but next morning they started out and in a short time had the other two. Mr. Goff, however, says that it is not often that they come in flocks like grouse.

Mr. Goff says that the people over in that part of the mountains are very well satisfied that the Elks lodges of the country have taken up the matter of slaying elk for their teeth. He says the animals were undoubtedly being killed for their teeth, but it has stopped now. He has with him a handsome pair that a man at Meeker gave him to sell down here. They were offered at a dollar for the pair. Two months ago the pair would have brought ten dollars easily. There was no purchaser for them here.

Christmas Day Properly Observed

Christmas was quietly observed in this city yesterday, as seems proper that it should be. It is a day of rejoicing, but in the northern climate the outdoor features of the celebration that are seen in southern lands are not possible.

Colorado Springs had its share of jollity, besides giving to some portion of the day a religious observance. At 9:30 in the morning the Knights Templars met and went through their exercises appropriate to the day, an annual custom. At Grace church there was a very beautiful service. Members of the church had decorated the building for the occasion artistically and beautifully. The song service was one of the finest ever heard in this city, and the remarks of the rector were in keeping with the day. At St. Stephen's church there was also a special service, and the church had been tastefully [illegible] and everybody down there was young.

The young folks at the Alamo hotel, time. There are a good many children in the house just now and a tree was got up for them. The tree was placed in the ball room and every guest brought a present that did not cost over 25 cents. These were mixed up so that no one got the present that he or she had brought. It made a jolly time, and then they had a great Santa Claus. Fred Alexander, the veteran porter, acted the part to the joy of everyone.

Giving of Gifts.

That is the way the good times went all over the city. Santa Claus started out with his team and assistants early in the morning and distributed the gifts of the Woods Memorial chapel Sunday school at the homes of the scholars. It was somewhat of an innovation for him to turn

[illegible]

DIED—Robert M. Grover, at his home at No. 128 E. Huerfano street at 1:30 p. m., December 24 of quick consumption.

Deceased was born at Adrian, Michigan, December 9, 1839. Mr. Grover was an old soldier having enlisted in the 1st Michigan regiment, company [illegible]. At the end of the civil war he came to Missouri, where he was married in 1868. He resided there until 1887, when he moved to Kansas. In 1890 he came to Pueblo and resided there till 1899, when he moved to this city. Mr. Grover became interested in the Tama House on Huerfano street. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. One daughter and one son live in this city and two daughters and one son reside in Pueblo. The funeral service will be held at the home at 2 p.m. this afternoon. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

The deceased was not a member of the G. A. R., but Major Sherman desires that all old soldiers attend the funeral.

STOCKMEN [illegible]

The fourth annual convention of the National Live Stock association at Salt Lake promises to be the largest and most interesting gathering of stockmen ever held in this country. Salt Lake City is going to cover itself with glory in the manner in which the visitors will be entertained. The convention will be held in the assembly hall of the Mormon church and a grand concert will be tendered the delegates and visitors in the Tabernacle on the first evening. The programme of the entertainment committee contemplates events for each evening of the convention and after the convention adjourns, there are excursions to the mines and elsewhere. Colorado is going to send a large delegation and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad will run a special train, leaving Denver Sunday, January 13, which will reach Salt Lake City the next day in time for the committee meetings. The fare for the round trip will be $18 from Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and one fare from other points in the state. Those contemplating going should engage sleeping car accommodations at once. It will be a delightful mid-winter trip, and no stockman who is interested in the industry can afford not to attend the meeting.

RUSSIAN COMMENTS.

St. Petersburg Papers Support Attitude of United States Regarding Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25.—The Novoe Vremya, discussing the English newspaper incitement of the United States senate for "its unparalleled attempt to overturn the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," says:

"The case is not unusual. Conditions have changed and the treaty must change also. Russia afforded an example in 1870 in declaring that she was no longer bound by her promise not to maintain war vessels in the Black Sea."

The Bourse Gazette says: "Russia is gratified by America's diplomatic victory over England. Western Europe dislikes the Monroe doctrine because it desires to grab territories everywhere. Russia, which has sympathized with America since her independence will tell liquidated American possessions to America, has nothing against the Monroe doctrine and the old sympathies have grown more cordial in China."

GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.

Twentieth Century Movement Has Been Officially Inaugurated in New York City.

New York, Dec. 25.—The Twentieth Century National Gospel campaign has been officially inaugurated. The most import-

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.

Kelley-Arcularius Drug Co., C. E. Smith, 117 Tejon St.

one earthquake experienced by this district within a month occurred at noon today. The shocks were at first scarcely perceptible, but they increased steadily and the last was the most severe known for many years in this region. It would be almost impossible to injure the massive masonry of the buildings constituting the principal portions of the city, but some damage was done in the poor quarters and one child was badly injured by a falling tile.

The people of the city have a deadly fear of seismic disturbances owing to the destruction of a cathedral long ago. Many of them now predict an early disaster because of the two earthquakes that have visited Santiago within 30 days.

MEIKLEJOHN'S CAMPAIGN.

He Opens Headquarters Preparatory to His Canvass.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 24.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn arrived here today and opened headquarters for an indefinite stay. This evening he was in conference with Republican leaders, an initial step in his canvass for one of Nebraska's seats in the United States senate. Mr. Meiklejohn has been given a 30 days' leave of absence but says he will remain until the senatorial contest is over. He says he has received proffers of support but is not ready to announce the number of votes he claims.

BIG CONCERN.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 24.—The International Crude Rubber company, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000 was incorporated here to-day to manufacture and deal in rubber goods of all kinds. Of the capital stock $10,000,000 is to be preferred with six per cent cumulative dividends. The incorporators are all of Jersey City.

PUGILISM IN PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 25.—A boxing match at the Hippodrome yesterday between George Colwel and Ted Cantrell, for 6,000 francs resulted in the defeat of Cantrell, who was knocked out at the conclusion of the second round by a blow under the heart.

The police commissioner who was present announced that he would take proceedings against the pugilists.

COLLIERY TIED UP.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 24.—The Enterprise colliery, operated by W. L. Connell & Co., of Scranton, was tied up completely this morning by the 700 employes going on strike because a number of mines had not paid their laborers the amounts the latter claimed were due them in accordance with the 10 per cent increase. The strikers say they will not return to work until the company either makes offending miners settle satisfactorily or discharges them.

BRITISH [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS

STATE.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Warren Hoyt, in his biennial report on penitentiary affairs, urges important recommendations.

U. M. Henderson, charged with absconding from Greeley with $2,000 belonging to the First National bank of that city, has been captured in El Paso, Tex.

A new $20,000 building is to be erected immediately at the Teller Indian institute at Grand Junction.

The Denver Live Stock association is taking steps to secure a large representation at the coming convention to be held in Salt Lake.

The report of State Auditor Temple estimates expenses of the next two years at $1,6[illegible],933.45, with an estimated income of $1,058,300.

Simon Guggenheim has ordered his usual Christmas dinner for 2,000 children of Denver.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A broken flange caused a freight wreck at Larkspur yesterday morning; no one was injured.

The Burlington and Union Pacific railroads are both planning a new fast train service between Denver and St. Louis.

The senate has confirmed the nominations of S. Rodgers to be postmaster at Independence, and A. W. Durkee at Greeley.

Mrs. W. T. Berkeley was probably fatally burned in Denver yesterday; it is supposed that her dress caught fire from the kitchen fire.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Teller County Bar association held an elaborate banquet in Cripple Creek last evening.

Judge Stimson in the district court in Cripple Creek yesterday refused to set aside the temporary injunction restraining the issuance of the $50,000 water bonds voted by the Goldfield city council.

U. M. Henderson, charged with robbing the First National bank of Greeley, was brought back from Texas yesterday.

The receiver for the People's National bank of Denver has filed suit in the federal court for the recovery of the value of the bank building.

The case of James K. Barr, charged with being implicated in the Betts diamond robbery in Denver, has been postponed to January 8, when arguments for a change of venue will be heard.

W. L. Furman at Boulder was robbed of $0 yesterday while on a train en route to Denver.

Frank Wagner, a Denver cook, was shot in the arm yesterday morning. His story of the affair is so incoherent that it is unknown whether the shot was a mark of respect for his culinary ability or the outcome of a drunken quarrel.

The Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company has made Mr. A. A. Miller its field superintendent at Grand Junction.

Trouble at Florence between union labor and Italians was settled without bloodshed by union men taking the places of the Italians recently employed; coroner's jury declared that killing of Edward Seed was wholly accidental and caused by unknown parties.

The chief of police of Omaha says there is no evidence connecting Pat Crowe, now reported to be in Denver, with the Cudahy kidnaping.

John H. Pelton of Montrose has been appointed receiver of the United States land office there.

Fuller A. Townsend has been appointed assistant postmaster at Pueblo.

Orman and Crook have been awarded a contract for the construction of a railroad twenty-two miles long from Trinidad to Weston, to be completed in the spring.

(From Monday's Daily.)

District Attorney Elect Trowbridge of Teller county has appointed Thomas J. Black of Colorado Springs to be his El Paso county deputy.

Reports for December will show about 4,800 tons of ore treated at the Economic Gold Extraction company's mill.

The Columbine-Victor tunnel, three-quarters of a mile in length, connecting the Gold Coin mine with the Economic

[illegible] were [illegible] tried to involve the American embassy in the Paris disclosures in connection with the United States war department's knowledge of French gun secrets, by offering the cross of the Legion of Honor to Lieutenant W. S. Sims, the former United States naval attache at Paris, whom La Presse described as the person guilty of disclosing the gun secrets.

The British losses at Nooitgedacht, according to the official accounts were eighty-two killed and wounded, with forty-four missing and still unaccounted for.

A dispatch from Kruegersdorp, Transvaal, dated Sunday, says a pitched battle was then imminent between the British under General Clements who had been reinforced, and the Boers under General De arey.

A German syndicate has acquired a vast tract of tidewater coal land near Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; statistics show that more foreign capital has been invested in Venezuela this year than for ten years past.

A dispatch to the London Daily Express from Vienna reports recent Moslem excesses against the Christian population in the central provinces of Turkey where 200 Christians have been killed.

(From Friday's Daily.)

According to a dispatch from Peking dated December 22, the ministers have again decided upon the terms of the preliminary joint note. The dispatch says that they have adopted certain British amendments which will require the approval of the various governments and that probably some weeks will elapse before negotiations commence.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says the czar in his reply to Mr. Krueger's Marseilles telegram announcing his arrival in France addressed it to "Mr. Krueger."

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Forbes Robertson, the actor-manager, and Miss Gertrude Elliott, sister of Maxine Elliott, were married yesterday afternoon in London.

The London Evening Standard says it hears a report has reached London that Kimberley is seriously threatened by the Boers; the report is unconfirmed and discredited.

The Chinese rebels in the Wachon district descend from the hills and pillage the lowlands. The soldiers are unable to prevent the raids.

Count von Blumenthal, the oldest field marshal in the German army, is dead.

The influenza epidemic in St. Petersburg is so severe that the mortality returns for the last week have been the highest for a decade.

(From Monday's Daily.)

It is expected that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will today receive the preliminary joint note. An answer is expected about Thursday.

The Paris Temps announces that Wuchang will be made an open port.

London market review shows generally heavy advances in American stocks. A feature was Berlin's buying of Chinese issues.

The delays of the Peking diplomats are causing change in Japanese public opinion and the most moderate terms are urged in dealing with China.

A warship has been dispatched from Yokohama to search for the missing Japanese training ship, Tsukishima.

Correspondence of Associated Press asserts that the far east regards mission boards as a standing menace to peaceful international relations.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press has been informed by one of the ministers of state that Emperor Nicholas and the ministers of finance, war and foreign affairs, do not expect to leave Livadia where the czar is convalescing before the middle of January.

Lord Kitchener thinks the Boer movement into Cape Colony has been checked. Detailed report of movement of generals.

A German protest has interfered with the payment of indemnity by Turkey to the United States, the basis of interference being the amount owing for Krupp guns.

The strike in Genoa caused by the closing of the bureau of labor unions is ended.

ney of New York county, on charges preferred by Deputy Attorney J. H. Hammond, and has appointed Eugene J. Philbin of the state and county charities to fill the vacancy.

William Reddick of Findlay, Ohio, president of the Producers Explosive company, was killed by an explosion in the company's magazine near Lima.

The Hotchkiss company's building at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $80,000. Besides the Hotchkiss company, the Ives Manufacturing company and the Connecticut Clasp company occupied the burned building, and all suffered a total loss of stock.

Oscar Aronson, the bicycle rider, died in the New York hospital from injuries resulting from his fall during the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Assistant Secretary of War Mieklejohn today assumes personal management of his canvass for the United States senatorship from Nebraska.

John J. Moran of the United States hospital service has offered to sleep in the room with forty-five mosquitos that have bitten yellow fever patients to discover whether germs are carried by that means.

E. A. Philbin, District Attorney Gardiner's successor in New York city, says he will remove no man who is competent.

Jessie Morrison's brother stated that six wealthy men were ready to go on his sister's bond, and he gave the impression that she would eat Christmas dinner at home.

Peter Curran, chairman of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, addressing the workingmen of Chicago, said that the social problem could not be solved by strikes, nor muscular force, but by legislation.

Schooner Gem at Empire City, Ore., reports seeing vessel bottom up, about eighty miles west of Cape Arago. Schooner Ivy reports considerable floating lumber on December 21.

The steam schooner Tillamook, bound for Ounalaska, is reported two weeks overdue.

Wreckers have gone to salve the Topeka.

Steamer Charles D. Lane, lumber laden for Guayaquil, was picked up at Cape Flattery in a disabled condition.

The mysterious "dark" man in the Cudahy kidnaping case was arrested, identified and released; as he easily proved that he had nothing to do with the affair.

Minnesota is experiencing the first blizzard of the season, with light snow fall, however.

Captain Heygate of the British army is in Kansas City purchasing 50,000 cavalry horses and mules for the British army.

To shield his mother from abuse and save himself from a beating with a poker Albert Albertsen of Chicago shot and killed his father at their home on Wentworth avenue. Albert, who is 17 years old, was arrested.

The shipment of ore from Rossland, B. C., for the year, aggregated 220,000 tons. This quantity was practically shipped by three mines, the Le Roi, Center Star and the War Eagle.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Montana may use the $30,000 which played such a conspicuous part in the legislative session two years ago in preparing an exhibit for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

William Francis Sage, playwright of New York city, is dead.

Governor Nash of Ohio refused to honor requisition papers from Missouri for two men wanted for fraud.

An address has been issued to the Filipinos who favor peace favoring a reorganization of the Federal party.

Jessie Morrison's bond for $5,000 was approved and she was released, says an Eldorado, Kas., dispatch.

Joseph Douglas shot and fatally wounded two men at Crawfordsville, Ind.

The steamer Olympia sailed yesterday from Tacoma for the orient with flour, tobacco, beer and general merchandise.

Ralph E. Brownell, vice president of the Brownell Improvement company of Chicago has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $163,000; assets $15,000. Mrs. Hetty Green of New York is one of the

and nothing of great importance occurred. Cash balance is $1,200 and 505,000 shares were voted.

The management of the Republic company denies all reports of a great strike on the Janet W.

The Keystone company has granted a lease on the main shaft of the Sitting Bull claim. A depth of 500 feet will be sunk by lessees.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Golconda Leasing syndicate is about to start work on the Morning Star of the Acacia company, under the management of E. R. Argersinger.

For the week ended December 22, Stratton's Independence shipped 1,017 tons of ore that returned to the company $37,376.

On Carbonate hill and the property of the Kitty Wells company has been effected; thus avoiding threatened litigation.

A new lease has been granted on the National and work has already been started.

Latest Lexington shipments show a satisfactory state of affairs. The monthly output will approximate $4,000.

Within ten days the registry system of the mining exchange will be ready for business. All mining companies will be asked to register stock there.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

It begins to look as if there had been something wrong with that two days' examination of Stratton's Independence mine. Local brokers who know its real condition are reported to be telegraphing orders to London to buy the stock of the company.

An officer of the Flower of the West company is authority for the statement that, although the company's Dollie V. claim was sold for taxes, the deed passed into friendly hands and has already been made over to the company.

The Gold Coin, Consolidated Gold Mines, Bull Hill Consolidated and Zoe companies distribute dividends today, all the way from one-half cent a share to two cents a share, and the total amount distributed today comes to $32,800.

A new body of ore has been found in the Vindicator at a depth of 850 feet. The screenings run $80 to the ton.

Shipment of sixty tons ranging from $40 to $100 per ton, has been sent out from the Brady lease on the Acacia property.

L. V. Bogy, in charge of the Little Nell, announces a new find of good ore.

Tenderfoot company has let contract for a 100 foot crosscut.

The Princess E. will make a ten-ton shipment of $100 ore about the first of the year.

SUIT AGAINST CLARK.

The Montana Mining King Sued for $1,075,000.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 24.—A suit for $1,075,000 has been brought in the United States court in Butte by the Anaconda Mining company against Wm. A. Clark and the Colusa-Parrot Mining and Smelting company. The suit is based on damages alleged to have been sustained by the Anaconda company by reason of trespass committed by the defendant company on ore and which were involved in the noted case tried in the United States court a year ago and which was decided in favor of the Anaconda company by Judge Knowles. The case involved only the ownership of the vein designated as the "blue vein" and no claim was made at that time for damages on account of the ore taken. The suit now brought for damages is based on ore taken not only from the blue vein but also from the main Anaconda vein, designated as the red vein, which runs through both end lines of the Anaconda claim and dips south into the Colusa-Parrot ground.

JOHNSON AND NEW LEAGUE.

Says He Can Not Act as President But Will Assist.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—"I cannot act as president of the American League No. 2," said Ben Johnson tonight when discussing the policy to be pursued toward the new organization. "I will assist in the new organization in every way possible for I think it will be a success and it

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fully trimmed with evergreen and holly.

The services St. Mary's Catholic church were very elaborate. A solemn high mass was sung. Father Bender was celebrant. Father McCourt acted as deacon and Father McMeniman as sub-deacon. Father McCourt preached a most interesting and instructive sermon. It was without doubt one of the most masterly efforts ever heard in St. Mary's. Father McCourt is chaplain at the Glockner sanitarium. He is a man of most pleasing presence and has a voice of wonderful power and beauty. It is to be hoped he will be heard very often in the future.

Day of Feasting.

There were not many public events to attract people yesterday. It was a fine day, turning slightly cold towards evening. The ice is fine at Prospect lake and it seemed as if half the young people in the city were out skating. The place was crowded, morning, afternoon and night.

During the day there were a great many dinner parties and in the evening a number of small dances. There was no large public function of any kind.

All of the hotels and boarding houses of the city served fine dinners, so that those away from home were as happy as they could be away from home. At the Alta Vista last evening a splendid dinner was served, and was greatly appreciated by the guests. The dining room was artistically trimmed with holly and evergreen. On each table was a great bunch of carnations and each was given a handsome souvenir menu card. It represented a stocking with an envelope in it and this contained the menu card. It was the work of Mr. Fred Stevens.

yesterday morning had a fine

but in broad daylight but the circumstances were exceptional.

Out at St. Francis hospital last evening there was a very jolly time. The good sisters had been at work for some time preparing for the event. In the first place they had a fine dinner for all. In the evening there was a Christmas tree, and everybody able to be there was invited in. The sick were cheered and pleased, and the faithful nurses were made happy. Gifts were distributed and there was a musical programme. Dr. and Mrs. Christopher and Dr. and Mrs. White were among the guests present. The unfortunates of the city were all remembered. At the pest house, where there are some sick, there was a Christmas tree. No one out there is really very sick, only one or two ever having been to bed, so they made as good a time as possible for themselves.

Sheriff Goddard gave his charges at the jail a good dinner with all the delicacies of the season. At the city hotel a number of men were fed, the dinner being very nicely served.

The Salvation Army gave a dinner to the poor yesterday at the Army headquarters on South Cascade avenue, and about 50 of the city's poor were fed on turkey and cranberry sauce. It was not a great big dinner but there was plenty of it, and it was, no doubt, excellent for those who only get such a dinner once a year. For the time being the poor who were at the dinner cast their troubles aside and laughed and made merry after the spirit of the season. Every Christmas the Salvation Army gives a dinner to the poor of the city, and it is greatly appreciated by those who do not have good dinners every day.

A Pioneer Structure Burned Last Night

Fire yesterday destroyed one of the oldest buildings in this section. The place is known in these days as Donnely's milk ranch, but in the days of the pioneers it was known as "The Red Rock House" because of its propinquity to the big red rocks which mark the Gateway to the Garden of the Gods. The burning of the old house attracted much attention among the residents of the north end last evening. The building was located about a mile northwest of Roswell but the blaze could be distinctly seen from the city and as dusk fell it made a very pretty sight.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, and it started in the second story. Mr. Robert Donely, who occupied the house as his home, and his three sons worked hard to save the building but to no avail. The fire started at about 4:30 in the afternoon and although the frame building quickly burned to the ground, the debris blazed all night. In their efforts to save the building, Mr. Donely and his sons neglected to save their household effects until it was almost too late to save anything. A few pieces of furniture and personal effects were saved. Mr. Donely estimates that his loss on household and personal effects will be about $300, with no insurance. He also lost $15 in money which he thinks dropped out of the pocket of a pair of pants he was carrying out. Mr. and Mrs. Donnely and the three sons were either in or about the house at the time but none were injured. In trying to save some things Mr. Donnely was slightly overcome by smoke.

The house was an 11-room, two-story log and frame structure. The log part of it was built in 1855 by Judge Stone, one of the earliest pioneers of this section. Some years later the property was purchased by the late Judge J. L. Williams, another old-timer, who builded the late frame structure about the old log cabin. It was beautifully located, being completely surrounded by large trees. Just east of the house was a small lake. When Judge Williams owned it, it was a very popular summer boarding house, and since then parties have frequently driven out to the pretty spot. An Englishman, whose name could not be learned last night, owns the property now. Mr. C. L. Tutt is the agent for it. It is thought the building was worth about $2,000.

Mr. Donnely conducts a large milk ranch at the place. His barn caught fire a number of times but was saved, so that his business is not interfered with. None of his stock was injured. The creamery which adjoined the house was burned and all the milk cans were destroyed, but others were secured last night.

BRITISH STEAMER STRANDED.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 24.—The steamer Antilla (British) commanded by Captain S. M. Monkell, from Nassau for New York, with a general cargo, ran into a dangerous position on the bar of the South channel of Great Egg harbor inlet early today. A wrecking tug is standing by and will try to get her off tonight. Two passengers, John Sherman of St. Louis and Charles Brown, the actor of Denver, were landed by life savers and started home by rail.

ant work performed by the committee was the nomination of members to serve as the committee for greater New York. The committee to be composed of a large number of the most prominent clergymen and religious societies within a radius of fifty miles from New York.

Chairman Hall declined to give out the names of the Greater New York committee on the ground that the members had been simply nominated and would not be officially appointed until acceptance had been secured from them.

An invitation was sent out to the officials of all Protestant churches and societies in the metropolitan district to attend a meeting for "ministers and official laymen of the churches of the Lord Jesus Christ in Greater New York and vicinity," to be held in Association hall on December 31. Thirty thousand copies of the national call to participation in the campaign will be issued at once by the National Central committee.

VENEZUELA REVOLUTION.

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Curacoa, Island of Curacoa, says:

Advices have come from Venezuela and General Celestino Pereza has proclaimed a rebellion at Lozema, in the interior of the state of Miranda. He has gathered a large force and government troops have been sent against him.

Pereza was one of the trusted generals of President Andrade but by throwing his fortunes with the leaders of the rebellion against the executive made the success of revolution and President Castro's success possible. He was made secretary general in the Castro government for his services.

While chief of staff of General Luciano Menzoda in the expedition against the rebellious General Hernandez in December, 1899, Pereza killed General Natividad Mendoza, brother of the commander.

MANCHESTER'S DEBTS.

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

The payment of the duke of Manchester's debts is not yet an accomplished fact.

Negotiations have been in progress for a settlement on terms which would warrant an annulment of his bankruptcy. The duke's actual debts amount to $113,825; $95,000 of which is represented by dealings with money lenders at high rates of interest.

The remainder to tailors, horse dealers, jewelers and other tradesmen.

While he is willing to pay the latter in full Mr. Zimmerman has demanded terms from the former, who have refused to abate their claims. The legal expenses of bankruptcy proceedings are $3,600 and Mr. Zimmerman must pay that in addition to the total of the claims.

SALVATIONIST TRANSFERRED.

Boston, Dec. 25.—Lieutenant Colonel William J. Cosins, divisional chief of the New England department of the Salvation Army, with a considerable portion of his staff, has been transferred by Commander Booth-Tucker, official head of the army in America, to Philadelphia, whence Colonel Cosins will command the division including Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and a part of New Jersey.

This change was made at a council of the ten divisional officers of the United States in New York a little more than a week ago, but has not been known here. Lieutenant Colonel Evans of San Francisco, and his father, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Evans, will assume the direction of the work of the Salvation Army in New England a few days after Colonel Cosins leaves.

CUBANS ALARMED

Second Earthquake Within a Month Causes Some Damage.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 24.—The sev-

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says:

"The Express looks upon Vickers Sons and Maxim's arrangement with the Cramp Ship Building company, as a tremendous stroke of British enterprise. Cramp will, it declares, be only the ostensible head of the Cramp company, which will be virtually a British concern, and will build American warships for the benefit of British shareholders. This newspaper in another column at the same time appeals to Englishmen to wake up to save the threatened industries of the country.

The Times, dealing with the same subject, concludes that there is urgent need for a thorough national system of technical and commercial education.

PROFIT SHARING.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 25.—The employes of the Bourne mills who are entitled to a part in the profit sharing plan in use by the corporation, have received a bonus of 3½ per cent on the wages earned from June 8 to December 8 of this year. This is the twenty-third semi-annual dividend that has been paid by the corporation under this plan. It will mean more to the participating operatives than usual from the fact that a higher scale of wages has been in use since December of last year and steady employment has been given. The amount each participant will receive for Christmas from the profit sharing plan varies from $3 to $15.

VACCINATION AND DANDRUFF

There is a Sure Prevention of Baldness as There is of Smallpox

It is now accepted that vaccination renders the vaccinated person exempt from smallpox; or at worst, he never has anything but the lightest kind of a case. Now as sure a preventative and cure for dandruff, which causes falling hair and baldness, has been discovered—Newbro's Herpicide. It kills the dandruff germ. C. H. Reed, Victor, Idaho, says: "Myself and wife have been troubled with dandruff and hair falling for several years. We tried remedies without effect until we used Newbro's Herpicide, two bottles of which cured us." Hundreds of similar testimonials.

The Weekly Gazette

Published Every Wednesday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

INDUSTRIAL COLORADO.

THAT COLORADO is just entering upon a new era in industrial development requires no proof. On every hand are a thousand such indications. When two years ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie asserted that Pittsburg could successfully compete with any other part of the world in the manufacture of steel except Colorado, he announced an economic truth not fully appreciated by our own people.

The mountains within our borders contain more latent wealth in coal than ever has or ever will be taken from them in the precious metals.

While the production of gold and silver will undoubtedly increase with each succeeding year, yet the needs of the world for coal are so great and our supply so immense and inexhaustible that our chief wealth for the future will be in the more common product of soot and oil than in the rarer gems of gray and yellow which burrow into the hearts of the everlasting rocks.

The old world is going through the trials of a veritable coal famine and all over Europe the most ubiquitous and aristocratic traveler is the American agent for bonanza coal mines. And he has all of the business he can do in taking orders for American coal. A few days ago Mr. Earl B. Coe of Denver gave a most interesting statement to the Denver Times, of Colorado's future in the coal line. Mr. Coe has given a great deal of attention and study to this question, both at home and abroad, and his statements are not the idle talk of an irresponsible state boomer. Among other things he says:

"Renewed interest is being felt in Colorado's iron and coal resources, because of the lessening of the coal supply in England to such an extent that Great Britain can no longer meet the demands of continental Europe, which has looked to that country so long for fuel. The price of British coal has advanced to such a degree that the manufacturing industries of Italy and France have come to regard it as essential to the continuance of their industry to look to some other source of supply. Naturally they have turned to America to ask what may be expected of our vast areas, as yet undeveloped, and to the great coal regions already producing fuel to meet their present wants. The export of coal is attaining great proportions. I am informed that one company engaged in that business is shipping to fill a large contract on which will be reaped a profit of $1 per ton. Already the output of the developed coal fields of the east, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia is taken by consumers who have long relied upon that source. As a result, men who foresaw the inevitable have acquired control and in most cases ownership of undeveloped fuel fields of the south in Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama and Georgia, where large collieries will be opened. France alone consumes 12,000,000 tons of coal annually, which has been supplied by England, for with such heavy consumption that nation produces less than 1,000,000 tons annually.

"Already the foreign demand has raised the price of fuel coal to iron and steel manufacturers in Pennsylvania until it is realized that the time is not far distant when they will be driven to the west. Great as has been the mineral production of Colorado in its precious metals, the day is not far distant when King Coal will reign supreme among her productions. I do not doubt that we shall soon see the base of the Rockies dotted with iron and steel works, located where nature has brought together raw material and fuel almost inexhaustible. It will only be a matter of time until such wonderful changes will be wrought as will hasten the development of Colorado beyond the most sanguine expectations of our people.

"It is yet too early to realize the full import of this new demand upon the latent resources of America and in which Colorado is destined to be one of the greatest factors by reason of its wealth of fuel. As it stands now exporters are hampered only by lack of shipping facilities. A few weeks ago a ship laden with American coal steamed up the Thames so that we may say it has literally come true that America is 'Carrying coals to Newcastle.' English and Welsh operators have decided, it is said, to double the price of their coal this winter and shipments from America have shown that the quality of American coal is as good as that of Great Britain and can be laid down there at present prices with a handsome profit in

ent reputation for enterprise, for ability and for honorable dealings, and there is not a district in the state that would not be glad to welcome our capital and our interest in its business.

It is not true by a good deal that our investors and promoters go upon the general theory that Cripple Creek is the whole of Colorado. Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Idora, Ouray, Silverton and many other mining districts have felt the benefit of our enterprise. But it is true, beyond all question, that Colorado Springs is not taking the broad stand in mining affairs that she ought to take, and that there are almost countless opportunities at the present time for profitable investment and promotion. It should be constantly kept in mind by our mining men that the broader the basis of our business, the surer it is established and the less liable it is to depression and panic.

Colorado Springs ought to be the recognized center for investment and speculative trading, not only for Cripple Creek, but for the whole Rocky mountain region, and no one realizes this more than the men of the outlying districts who know better than any one else the natural wealth that is waiting to reward intelligent investment, and who are ready to welcome our efforts in that line.

THE ARMY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE PLAUSIBLE DEMANDS for increased appropriations on account of extraordinary expenditures for military operations in China appear to have aroused the envy of the war department of the Netherlands, and an army of Dutch has made its appearance to share the labors and possibly the loot of the allied forces of the concert of powers.

The make-up of this valuable reinforcement to the European force in China is such as to command respectful attention. The army is composed of all of four men, and is commanded by an officer of the rank of colonel.

It is to be hoped that no plan of settlement with China will be consummated that does not clearly recognize the claims and the services of the army of the Netherlands.

COLORADO'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

THE DENVER NEWS quite hysterically demands that all commercial bodies, city councils, Democratic and other political clubs, shall immediately and vigorously petition congress to give us one more congressman than is contemplated by the pending reapportionment bill. In other words, it wants a veritable Coxey's army of petitions and persons to besiege congress until our rights are conceded. This is all very well in its way but it is a primitive and weak way.

We are supposed to have two representatives in the lower house of congress, although it is true our people seldom hear of them except through some special telegram in the News as to why they failed to get any legislation for Colorado, or when some wild appeal is made for help from crowning like Representative Shafroth's of a few days ago on this apportionment matter.

Representative government was adopted for the express purpose of relieving the people as a whole from attending in person to the details of government and when representatives to congress are kept in office some four or five terms by large majorities of the popular vote it is natural to presume that they will have some influence in the body where they serve, and that they are not wholly without parliamentary skill or ability to intelligently present their own views as well as the sentiments of their constituents. It may be that cold, formal, perfunctory petitions will serve a better purpose than our supposedly live and energetic representatives.

We must concede that the News ought to know better than we do the capabilities of our representatives, for it has been their special champion at the four or five times of their election. But, if it be true that every time Colorado asks for any important action in its behalf in the

[illegible]

THE HOLLY—A CHRISTMAS LEGEND.

Long years ago, within the Realm of Myth,
Where Pleasure ruled as king and Peace as queen,
With Truth and Joy for courtiers, and with
Good Works for henchmen, loyal, staunch and keen;

There came one day unto the king, a Fool
(As soft he came as eaves fall from above),
Who asked that he might gladden the king's rule
With merry jests—and gave his name as Love.

The stranger forthwith turned a jolly word,
Whereat the king and court laughed loud and long;
And ne'er before within that realm was heard
Such merriment as shook the gathered throng.

Now this so pleased the king that straightway he
Did shower the Fool with blessings, and command
A goodly feast and uncha ned revelry
To gladden every subject in his land.

Thus was the Fool to instant favor brought;
His coming seemed to change the whole court's life;
He tempered speech; he softened hearts; and taught
Them gentleness; and ended petty strife.

He banished Care and Gloominess; he stilled
The cunning whisperings of Distrust and Doubt,
Until each heart with Confidence was filled
And all unworthy thoughts were left without.

He blessed the land, and praises of him rang,
And all rejoiced beneath his gracious rule;
Yet none e'er asked what song his own heart sang,
It mattered not—for he was but a Fool!

Upon his brow a holly wreath he wore,
With leaves of gold, and berries purest white,
Emblem of Worth and Purity, that bore
To all the court a new and wondrous light.

So did the Fool hold undisputed sway
Until a rival came one day, by stealth;
A mighty fellow, cunning, shrewd alway,
Who bowed full low, and gave his name as Wealth.

And from that moment things did greatly change;
The new one proudly showed the king and queen
And all the court, a new world, wondrous, strange,
And many things they ne'er before had seen.

He brought them choicest presents manifold;
He gave them new enchantments, freedom, ease;
They marveled at the lurid tales he told,
And drank his health and praised him in loud glees.

'Twas thus dissension came; the folk were torn
'Twixt fondness for the Fool and Wealth; they then
Not which to cling to, which to leave forlorn;
Which to cast off; to which they should be true.

Now Wealth did meet his rival, Love, one day,
And bursting forth in rage and jealousy,
And bitter envy, he the Fool did slay,
And proudly left him where all folk might see.

And as Love fell beneath his rival's blow,
His great heart burst; yet with his last faint breath,
Forgave the ruthless hand that laid him low,
And passed to Memory's silent halls of Death.

His holly wreath, all crushed upon the sand,
Lay bathed within a flood of crimson bright;
Then Happiness, Love's comrade, fled the land,
Nor was there any power could stay his flight.

Then straightway did the wreath leaves change to green,
Of envy and of jealousy the stain;
Its berries, erstwhile purest white, were seen
To turn blood red—and thus shall e'er remain.

How She Got Him.

"Well, Maude's landed him at last."

"You don't say so! How did she do it?"

"The Christmas season is responsible for it. She stood under the mistletoe scores of times, but he was too bashful to come up, so she put a spray of it in her hair."

"Well?"

"It worked. The cards are out."

In the Far West.

"Did you have a Christmas tree here?" asked the stranger.

"We did," replied Rattlesnake Pete.

"And were there lots of presents on it?"

"Yes, one, stranger."

"What was that?"

"Unfortunately it was Alkali Ike—an' we wouldn't had that one ef th' boys hadn't caught him jes' es he was gettin' out o' th' country with Jim Smith's hoss."

STORIETTES.

Tim Murphy, the popular comedian, saw

000 is to be invested in interest bearing bonds.

THE PRESS OPINION.

A Centenarian.
(Salt Lake Tribune.)

A man died in Denver a few days ago aged 103 years. His name was Anna A. Treat; he was the grandfather of Judge Colburn of this city. It is said his memory was splendid to the last, and he talked of things which are ancient history to most men, with a tone as though the pictures passed before his mind's eyes were painted only yesterday. As age comes on, it is natural for men, as the world begins to sweep past them, to look backward rather than forward.

This old man could naturally call up some stirring scenes. He was older than the Constitution of the United States; he was 18 years of age when Waterloo was fought; he was old enough to have been a soldier under Jackson at New Orleans; and it was weeks after both Waterloo and New Orleans were fought before the news reached him.

There was no sound of laboring engines on land, on the streams or the sea. They had begun to call him "Old Man Treat" when the first known message was sent by electric telegraph.

Until he was a man grown all the cooking was done in kettles swung on a crane in the open fireplace; he was 40 years of age before he ever struck a match on his boot; at his birth all his country consisted but of the land east of the Alleghenies, and the region beyond was as much a sealed book to the great mass of his countrymen as was the interior of the dark continent. There were in his childhood few newspapers and there was little in them. There were few books; there were few comforts in the homes—so to speak, the race was still groping and earning a scant living by incessant toil was the rule.

Then young men without means married girls without means, and when the little log home was built and the first ten acres of the forest was cleared and planted, these young couples looked into each other's eyes, and smiling, pictured the joy that was theirs for was it not clear that if they could reclaim five acres a year from the forest, in twenty years they would have 100 acres under cultivation, and enough saved to build a $400 house? There were no strikes in those days. The work began at dawn and in the busy season continued until dark, but there was no repining. In that way those magnificent lives were worn out; in that way the foundations of the republic were cemented and the structure began to grow and to take on majestic proportions.

Then came steam and labor-saving machinery; then comforts began to be found; then books became more and more plenty with every year; then rude toys were found for the children on Christmas; the power press began its respirations, and the daily paper appeared.

Then the young men began to go west, and here and there was a daring spirit that had gone so far that he had actually seen the Mississippi.

When the old man had passed the half-century mark, it was told that gold had been discovered away off on the shore of the Pacific. Then the years with him began to accelerate their speed; then the commercial age set in; with constantly increasing momentum men rushed for fortunes. At length the steel bands compassed the continent and there was no more frontier. But the old man lived on and on; lived until all those whom he had known in his youth had died; lived, indeed, until three generations of men had appeared and vanished. He must have welcomed death. All the hands that he had clasped in his youth had lost their hold; all the eyes that through the first half-century of his

A BRITON'S DISSENT.

Mill View, Ennis, Ireland,
Nov. 24, 1900.

To the Editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette:

Sir—I am in receipt of a copy of your paper this morning sent me by a friend in Colorado. It disappointed me to find in a prominent place your editorial views reflecting on the position of Great Britain before the world in the present day. I was not prepared, after our extraordinary success in transferring to South Africa, so remote from England, upwards of 200,000 soldiers of all arms, and notwithstanding our reverses, and our prowess there, to find you propounding opinions that are calculated to belittle our nation.

I am old enough to remember the embarrassing situation of the United States when the north and south were pitted against each other in battle, and I recollect the disasters which befel the northern army, who, like the British in South Africa, were called upon when in a state of unpreparedness to face the army of the southern states, and who like the British in South Africa, were defeated more than once under conditions that were more favorable than those which the British army had to face; and eventually, like Great Britain, overcame those armed hosts, who at first were better prepared but who, after that experience that teaches all, as with us in South Africa, triumphed over the southern armies. There is this difference, however: that in America the southern army made no defense of any consequence after the southern capital was occupied, while in South Africa the occupation of the capitals of the two states is not accepted as a defeat, and the consequence is the British forces are obliged to keep on the move with a view to dispersing those bands of armed men who are taking advantage of the precipitous mountains and deep ravines to prolong a struggle which only aggravates without serving the cause of those engaged in this detestable warfare. The United States army had no such difficulty to contend with during the civil war, but they have now in the Philippines an example of what their army have to endure under conditions almost similar to what the British troops in South Africa have to contend with.

I cannot understand why all this sympathy towards the Boers is manifested by you, seeing how Great Britain never questioned your right to attack Spain when you seized Cuba without any cause, apparently. The pretext of seeking redress for blowing up one of your warships cannot be sustained as a just cause for your attack upon a friendly power when no direct evidence was forthcoming to attach blame to the government at Madrid. Your seizure of a portion of Mexico was also not equitable.

If there is any justification at all for a country to extend its borders, it is a country such as England, whose surplus population must find a home in other lands. Our area in Great Britain is a very circumscribed one, while you have within your own territory ample room for a still larger population without encroaching on the rights and privileges of anyone personally interested; and unlike the Boers, when we send you of our surplus population to inhabit these unoccupied lands of yours, you recognize us as brothers, and give us the privileges of citizens without any reservation such as was imposed on all except native born people by the Boers.

Great Britain never questioned your right to dictate terms to Spain nor questioned your right to carry on the war in the Philippines. Germany in like manner was allowed to overrun France—another republic like your own—and occupy her capital city and dictate terms from one of her historical palaces, and why should Great Britain be questioned or censured for her action in South Africa, seeing that war was provoked by the Boers themselves, who actually were the first to begin hostilities by invading British territory after presenting a most impudent ultimatum.

the supply to be produced in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. You also cite as evidence of the weakness of England as a military power, the fact of troops being brought from India to fight in South Africa; but you forget that India is part of the British empire, and its armed forces are as legitimately employed in sustaining the authority of the throne in South Africa as they would be in India. The power of Great Britain never was so formidable within my memory, and I can take a retrospect of upwards of 60 years, as it is at the present moment. Formerly it was a kingdom with its colonies; now it has become a vast empire cemented by ties of kindred, and recently by the shedding of blood on the battlefield, in one common cause, viz.: to preserve the integrity of the empire.

Rome held held high position when she sent her conquering armies to remote places and swayed vast destinies, but what was Rome even in her palmiest days compared with this great empire of ours, in modern times, including India, Canada and vast regions all the world over. I am quite certain that judging by the result of the last presidential election, the majority of the people of the United States sympathize with England the mother country in her efforts to maintain her position in the face of the jealousies of other European powers.

It would be a sad day for liberty and progress when British influences ceases to operate in the future as in the past, and had not the newspaper press and so-called leaders of public opinion misled the Boers into thinking that they represented the people of England, there would have been no war at all. The Boers had no idea of the patriotism that existed and that could be evoked still more when the national honor was at stake; and as just as large number of the newspapers and the platform speakers in the United States failed to gauge the real sentiment of the people before the election of president took place lately, a section of the press in England, as well as certain so-designated "representative" men misled the Boers, and instead of taking counsel of wiser heads the Boers were deceived by setting more value on the dictates of untrustworthy leaders of public opinion in Great Britain, and never discovered their unwisdom until it was too late to resort to the pen instead of taking up the sword. Anyone should realize the situation when the Boer defied Great Britain and imposed conditions at the point of the sword that Great Britain had no other alternative except to vindicate herself before the world as an unconquered nation.

I am sending you herewith the weekly edition of the London Times containing a report of Lord Rosebery's address as lord rector of Glasgow university. It speaks for itself, and I beg you will give it a careful perusal, and would suggest that you accept Lord Rosebery's view of what Great Britain is, and how capable yet to hold her own exalted position among the nations of the world. I wish you would read our national statistics for yourself. The wonderful elasticity of our commercial transactions is in the copy of the Weekly Times already referred to. You will see at page 1 of supplement the remarkable increase of trade at the port of Calcutta in India and in which the United States participates. Note also on page 2, our efforts in Egypt to ameliorate the condition of the people in that region which are no indication of decay. Take up the map of the world and observe the red dots here and there indicating Britain's possessions and of her extraordinary power in holding the keys of the Mediterranean sea, and possessing Gibraltar and Malta and Cyprus. See how easily Russia can be held in check in the Baltic and Black seas, and how France must force the passage at Gibraltar before getting her navy free to attack any of our possessions, while we of the United Kingdom have no landlocked harbors to keep our navy shut

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competition with their own product. Doubling of prices of the product from Newcastle and Cardiff, which is probably warranted by the depth of the mines and the supply becoming exhausted, would mean the embarking of great export companies for the express purpose of shipping American coal not only to England's former customers in continental Europe, but to Great Britain herself. During the past fifteen years the amount of coal imported through Genoa and Savona, Italy, has risen from 1,250,000 tons to 3,000,000 tons. Last year 15,000 tons of American coal was taken in through Genoa. The Turin gas works have experimented with 1,000 tons of American coal with such success that another larger consignment has been ordered. Italy's prosperity is staked on a cheaper and more plentiful coal supply, and American energy, if properly awakened, can command that trade within a very short time if the effort is made in earnest."

"CRIPPLE CREEK THE WHOLE THING."

FROM A RECENT NUMBER of the Telluride Journal, the Gazette selects the following editorials as worthy of especial attention:

This section of the state can well afford to patronize Colorado Springs papers. They give quite as much general news as do the Denver papers and are far more liberal in their mention of this section of the state and its opportunities, though in common with that portion of Colorado they labor under the misapprehension that Cripple Creek comes pretty near being the whole of Colorado.

* * *

Mismanagement and failure in any mining enterprise operates to the injury of the whole mining industry, and the stock jobbing scheme in connection with the Independence at Cripple Creek has the effect to hinder the interesting of capital in mining enterprises everywhere. Still this section of Colorado does not feel as badly over recent developments in that region and the consequent disrepute that falls upon the district, as it would have felt were it not that the general policy of promoters of Cripple Creek go upon the theory that no other section is worthy of investigation, and industriously promulgate that doctrine to the detriment of equally promising districts.

* * *

In a recent issue the Colorado Springs Gazette devotes a three-column editorial to a defense of the Independence mine, and criticism of the methods of the London ring of South African speculators who have gutted the mine in an effort to exact a 40 per cent dividend on a ten million purchase price. As a result of this policy, ore territory that it had taken several years to open up was exhausted in less than a year. There is no doubt that the Gazette's charges are all true, and its criticisms of the policy of the Independence directory is justified, yet the assumption that Cripple Creek is the whole thing in the mining world is sometimes provoking. We are some few down this way, as will be demonstrated in the near future, and appreciated when other Cripple Creek properties go the way of the Independence.

Comment like this which is appearing from time to time in the columns of the state newspapers ought to arouse our own people to the importance of making the best of the opportunity that is open for them.

The feeling toward Colorado Springs throughout the state at present is excellent, and largely for the reason that this city has never been selfish in her dealings with outside communities. When our people have become interested in other sections it has always been with a view of building them up and making them prosperous, and not of taking everything in them worth having for the benefit of ourselves. Colorado Springs has an excel- lower house of congress, in order to make it effective, the work must be done by petition, or by a lobby of citizens, then certainly there can be no excuse for paying the salaries and mileage of two persons who are supposed to look after all of this business for us.

Colorado is undoubtedly entitled to another congressman according to the population as enumerated at the last census, and if she does not get such additional representative it will be because the present ones are so lightly regarded in the body where they serve that congress counts that its troubles and afflictions would only be multiplied by getting another one of the same sort.

We are loath, however, to agree with the News in the conclusion that a petition read off in the monotonous and gutteral tones of the reading clerk would have a more powerful influence upon congress than that deep, sonorous, mellifluous voice of "Honest John" Shafroth of Arapahoe, or that strong, dignified, austere and impressive manner of Judge Bell of Montrose.

Let's give our representatives a fair show, at least, before we insult their standing and influence in the house by any action of the people in dealing directly with congress either by petitions, letters or a lobby of citizens. The News should consider that its rash advice if followed would be tantamount to telling our representatives:

"You are no good. Come home and we will look after our own affairs in person and by petition."

It may be that such honest advice at this time would save us a vast amount of trouble in the future and that the state would accomplish much good for itself in doing just this thing immediately, but we must show a proper spirit of state pride to the outside world about the matter, in any event, however we may feel.

The mystery of the whole affair is that the News should rush into such foolish advice at this time. It is altogether possible its proprietor may shortly find his way into the United States senate, and surely he does not wish to have any such taunts and insults thrown at him in that august body as he is now advising shall be hurled up with a scoop shovel for Bell and Shafroth in the lower house. However, a sense of fine discrimination predominates in the mind of the able proprietor of the News and he may want some really effective help in the lower house when he gets into the senate and he knows he cannot count upon it under present conditions, but if petitions supplant representation it is altogether likely his hands will be greatly strengthened in the lower house.

What a complicated and mysterious thing the fusion politics is, to be sure!

One of the earliest of the holiday special editions is that of the Cripple Creek Star, which comes to us printed on handsome book paper, with a handsome lithographed colored cover and many beautiful halftone illustrations. The success of the Star has been noteworthy in the history of Cripple Creek journalism, and the present evidence of enterprise is characteristic of the policy that has made this paper such a success.

The ease with which statistics are manufactured appears in the statement of the Boston Transcript that in the states where there are no legal executions, there are no lynchings at all.

Mr. Bryan proposes to fight his third battle in a newspaper. Again we are reminded that the ... is mightier than the rear platform.

Senator Davis ought to have lived long enough to have learned the result of the vote on that amendment.

saw an old colored woman sitting under an awning fanning herself when he was in Washington, D. C. this summer. "It's dreadfully hot, isn't it, mammy?" asked Mr. Murphy. "Deed it is, chile," said the old woman, "'deed it is. 'Taint right for it to be so hot this-a-way. I tell you forty years ago, when the blessed Lawd made the weather, we didn't have these stewing days, honey, no, 'deed we didn't, but now these biggety men up at this here weather office has the making of the weather, they ain't skillful, chile, they ain't skillful."

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the famous author, is famous also as a nerve specialist, and ought to be famous as a maker of cleverly turned compliments. At a reception he met for the first time a well-known Philadelphia lady, says the Saturday Evening Post, and in conversation with her he spoke of his liking for the novel "Cranford." "I am glad that my memory is such," said he, "that within the space of two years I can completely forget that book, and so have the pleasure of reading it all over again." The lady to whom he said this did not meet him again until a year or so had passed. She found that he had quite forgotten her and reminded him of their previous meeting. Then it came to him. "Ah, madam!" he said, "it is with you as it is with 'Cranford.' I have the ability to forget, and thus I may have all the pleasure of becoming acquainted over again."

It is well known that the Emperor William has his sons educated with Spartan severity. Not only does he keep them at their lessons for the greater part of the day, but the regime of the school savors of the barrack. All unnecessary titles are dispensed with, the ordinary form of being "you," not "your royal highness." An amusing incident is told of the Prince Adalbert, who was confirmed on Thursday week. He and his younger brother, Augustus William, were walking along together in the Thiergarten, when a general passed on horseback. The younger brother immediately saluted him, without waiting for his brother to first set the example. This displeased Prince Adalbert, who saw therein a slight to himself as elder brother; he therefore sharply rebuked his younger brother, but was himself immediately punished by his father for his arrogance by being ordered to treat his junior for a whole week as if he were older than himself.—(Chicago News.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The most valuable possession of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis was his library of over 3,000 volumes, many of them very rare books.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, has presented that state with a portrait of himself at the age of 29, when he was secretary of state for New York.

Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, volunteered as a master in the navy in 1862 and left the navy with the rank of lieutenant, gained for gallantry in an engagement with the Albemarle.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, our consul at Harpoot, is 49 years old and a graduate of Hamilton college, class of '75. He studied at Heidelberg and other European universities and was for 17 years professor of chemistry in Cincinnati university.

The King of Saxony is one of the most approachable of European sovereigns. An audience with him may be had at almost any time. He prefers his unpretentious Villa Strehlen to his grander residences and is most simple in all his tastes.

The Bath, Me., city council has received a letter from the sons of the late Arthur Sewall, Mr. Bryan's first running mate on a national ticket, saying they would give the city, in memory of their father, $5,000, of which $5,-

The Military Career of Belle McKeever

By F. Z. MAC

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THE ORDERS IN THE CASE.

GENERAL STONEMAY'S ORDER.

General Orders No. 47.

Headquarters Department of Arizona,
Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona, September 14, 1869.

FOR THE information of the military forces in this department, and to the end that the accompanying general orders may be carried out the more intelligently, the following facts in the case of the massacre of the McKeever party at the big bend of the Gila, on the 5th instant, are promulgated, viz.: The party consisted of Mr. Abner McKeever, wife and daughter, seven colored servants, former slaves of the family, and three hired white men. The party were well armed, but, supposing themselves beyond danger had stored their guns in the wagons, and had only their belt weapons ready for use. They appear, however, to have made a heroic defense. The Indians lay in ambush in the mesquite brush of the Gila bottom about the ford, and attacked the party about sundown, as they were pitching camp for the night. With the exception of the daughter who was carried off, and a young negro lad who escaped and gave the news of the massacre, all of the party were slain.

The assailants are believed to have been a renegade band of the Tonto Apaches, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. There appears to be some reason to suspect that the murderers were led by some villainous white man or Mexican disguised as an Indian, whose personal object may have been the capture of the young lady.

The McKeever family were people of wealth and refinement, who were emigrating from Texas to California, where they intended to establish a stock ranch. The daughter, Miss Belle McKeever, was a most interesting young lady, of striking beauty, well educated, and high-spirited.

As the family, with their stock and freight train, had followed the military route from the Rio Grande westward, and had made calls of courtesy or visited by invitation at nearly all the points on the route, their identity is well known. After leaving Tucson they had struck north to the valley of the Gila, and moved slowly, to give their stock the benefit of the grass and water. While their caravan loitered leisurely along north of the Gila and in the Salt River valley, to allow the stock to fresh up, the family visited Camp McDowell by invitation and remained nearly a week.

As all military men are aware, the probabilities are strong that the young lady has not survived till now the awful experience of the massacre of her family, and the hardships and horrifying outrages to which she would pretty certainly be exposed by the savages. Yet the mere possibility that she may yet be alive renders it important that the most energetic watchfulness and caution be observed to rescue her or secure her surrender from her captors.

Besides a train of three heavy "schooners," containing household goods and stores, the family were driving a considerable herd of young cattle, and a bunch of more than a hundred young unbroken Texas mares, with two fine thoroughbred Kentucky stallions, as a foundation in their California enterprise. The wagon stock consisted entirely of mules, and none of these were taken. But the father and daughter had a pair of fine bay Kentucky saddle-horses for use when they chose not to ride in the carriage with Mrs. McKeever. There were also about thirty broncos, broken to the saddle, and used by the herders.

This fine bunch of young horses was undoubtedly the booty that incited the Indians to the massacre of the party. All the broken saddle stock was taken, but the savages succeeded in driving off only about a third of the bunch of young mares, the rest probably having stampeded under the leadership of the spirited stallions, and returned to the vicinity of the massacre. It may prove of the utmost importance, as looking to the rescue of the young lady or learning her fate, that all should bear vividly in mind the brands of the stolen stock, so as to recognize them wherever seen. The unbroken mares and the stallions appear to have been a purchased brand, and to have originally borne simply a bar-in-heart mark on the left shoulder. Beneath this was the purchase-bar, and under the purchase-bar the Abner McKeever brand, a flying A-bar (A—K).

The broncho stock and the two Kentucky saddle-horses bear simply the McKeever brand (A—K) on their right hips.

After the massacre the marauders struck northward through the Harquahala desert, in the general direction of the low mountain range of that name, but, as usual, divided up into several parties, and crossed and recrossed to confuse and blind their trail, making it very slow to follow, especially as much of that desert is bare, crumbled storia.

A small military force attending the east-bound mail, which happened to be intercepted by the negro boy who escaped, arrived at the scene of the massacre before daylight, and with the aid of the boy identified and buried the victims, and notified Camp McDowell and Fort Yuma, which responded promptly; but having thirty-six hours the start, and being able to travel by night, the Indians had every advantage in that torrid and waterless desert region over pursuers who can only follow their trail by daylight, under the scorching sun.

If the supposition is well founded that the savages were led by a white man or Mexican, whose personal object was the capture of the young lady, there may be reason to hope that she has escaped outrage by the Indians and may be rescued alive.

tempt. Three of them, indeed, came as near as possible to perishing.

Lieutenant Wheelock's military career was forever ruined by his attempt, earnest, taciturn fellow, tall, lank-limbed, and, antecedent, over-studious and hollow-eyed; his ungainliness redeemed however, by a simple and unconscious ease of movement, by a head of lovely dark brown curls, by a rare, sweet, sweeping, brigandish mustache, and by a kindly, tolerant, appreciative smile—a smile of infinite variability, a truly captivating smile. He had a truth-telling and truth-compelling gaze that was not generally agreeable to shallow and insincere people, but he was liked by nearly all in the army who knew him, and loved by many. He had a chivalrous, tolerant patience, shrewd, but his military ambition was known to be profound. Poor fellow, what a fate!—to be driven, one may almost say, out of the army in disgrace, and all for love of this guileless, lovely, unfortunate Belle McKeever, who was engaged to marry another man.

But she had not, truth to say, been guileless with Wheelock. It came to be known somehow that she had told him of her engagement. He was certainly the only one she told, and a shrewd army woman who heard of it remarked, rather deeply, "Then she must have either loved him or detested him." But Belle McKeever was too fine-spirited and penetrating a girl to detest a man of Edgar Wheelock's rare quality. She may have been confessing to him—with soft tears in her lovely pronounceyes, one can imagine—that something he desired was impossible. He had met her at Fort Bowie, which is on the eastern border of the Territory, and got himself detailed to guard the party with a troop through the dangerous Chiricahua country. We may suppose—we may even hope for love's dear sake—that the young pair got many a chance during those four or five days to be apart and converse with each other privately; for it is better to love and not to win than never to love at all.

Wheelock pleaded for himself, and the lovely girl shed some tears, but said no and no and no—it was impossible; it was too late; she could not allow herself even to think of it. Then she told him of her engagement to that ex-rebel in California. Yet Wheelock did not despair. He was not the sort of a soldier to take a girl's first word for the impossible. He got himself transferred to Fort Yuma to meet her again as the party passed into California, and where in two days more, but for the sorrowful disaster, he would have met her.

When the courier rushed up from the river to the quarters and hurled out the news of the butchery without giving the details, Wheelock was lying in a hammock, with several officers sitting about. The others sprang to their feet in amazement, and it was some minutes before anyone observed that he had fainted. It was hardly noticed at any time, for a ten minutes he was ready for the saddle; but it was remarked upon after his misfortune, by those who pitied him and shrewdly conjectured the cause of his fainting.

He commanded the troop that rushed to the scene of the massacre from Fort Yuma. From that fruitless effort he returned a worn and haggard ghost of himself, with desperation and anguish written upon every feature, but with a fierce purpose burning in his heart. It was he who discovered the circumstance which gave color to the theory that a white man or Mexican had led the Indians to the massacre. That circumstance was the finding of a well-made wig of Indian hair at the point on the trail, a few miles from the ford, where a part of the stock driven off appeared to have stampeded and broken away from the captors. Though it proved nothing absolutely, it suggested a white man in disguise. The theory, too, accounted for the anomaly in Apache warfare of carrying off the girl as a prisoner instead of murdering her on the spot.

The clew suggested a new hope, but also a new horror, to Wheelock's mind. Other people said: "Pshaw! it can't be Don Pablo! He quit his tricks when he sold that mine last year. That made him rich. He got $150,000. He has left the country."

Don Pablo was at that period both a mystery and a terror in Arizona. Some claimed to recognize him as a Texan who had served as a colonel in the Confederate army and had been cashiered for gross irregularities. Others asserted that he was a Frenchman who had served on Maximilian's staff; others still that he was simply a Mexican bandit, while amongst all there was some doubt that he was anything more than a myth—a name behind which several different highwaymen concealed themselves.

II.

"FOR RETRAYING THE HONOR
OF THE SERVICE
IN THE FACE OF DANGER
BY CONDUCT
DISGRACEFUL IN AN OFFICER
OF THE ARMY."

The above is the form in which Lieutenant Wheelock ascribed his reasons in the resignation which he handed to his colonel, and which the colonel had promised to indorse "approved." He had not, however, promised to approve it in any such form, and he did not. It would have brought the young man to trial by court martial. He sympathized profoundly with Wheelock's despair and anguish, and undertook to manage matters so that he could leave the post at once, and avoid meeting military people while his resignation awaited the action of the secretary of war. The colonel was far from sharing the over-sensitive young man's opinion that he had disgraced himself, but, on the whole, he sincerely believed, no doubt, that it would be best for the lieutenant's happiness to retire from the army.

Kindly, but very unwisely, the colonel managed it, and when the mistake was discovered it was too late to relieve the injury inflicted. The broken-hearted young officer had vanished.

When Wheelock returned to Fort Yuma from the scene of the massacre, after the first splendid but fruitless dash, [illegible]

of sacacia entered a coarse screen, and pointed to a beautiful little lagoon about a mile away. They looked, they ran, they fell, and scrambled to their feet again. They covered a mile, and still it was a mile beyond. It seemed to recede as fast as they advanced. Finally Sergeant McNulty caught the two most nearly affected by the shoulder, stopped, and turned upon Wheelock with a look of despair, which spoke as plainly as words, "We are doomed." The lieutenant understanding his meaning, answered, from the bitterness of his soul—"God is against us; He is against that poor girl."

The lovely lake was a mirage of the desert.

The motives that induced the party to separate none could clearly recollect. It seems, however, to have been by amicable arrangement. Two of the men were already in a troublesome and menacing condition. The desert madness was taking possession of them. They would stop at intervals and lift their feet without moving forward, as if wording a treadmill. The work seemed to be slipping backward, with a poncerous, bewildering motion under their feet. This illusion is one of the first and least harmful symptoms of the madness. The glaring intensity of the direct and reflected sunlight on the bare desert compels the walker to droop his eyelids, till only the monotonous ashen earth in front of his footsteps is visible. After he victim reaches what we may call this world-moving stage, he is liable at any moment to become frantic, dangerous to himself or his companions if he be armed.

It is probable that Wheelock assented to McNulty's attempting to return with these affected men. One of the privates, however, a tall blond German named Carl Schwinke, refused to leave him alone, but decided to remain and help him search on the water to which the Indian had expected to lead them. When the moment for parting came, Rufus Swanson, one of the affected privates, also refused to go with McNulty, having gotten an insane suspicion that it was a scheme of the sergeant's to murder him. Wheelock and Schwinke, therefore, had to take charge of him.

It was on the eleventh day after setting out that McNulty's party reached the fort. The luck of the stout little Irishman had pulled them through. All were in a terrible condition. They had reached the water after unspeakable suffering, but their mouths were in a horrible state from having chewed the green cactus that grows in spots on the desert, to get the scanty juice. It probably saved their lives, but the infinitesimally-fine needle-like fur that covers the plant had penetrated and stuck in the membrane of the lips and mouth, causing it to swell enormously and painfully, and to bleed when they moved their jaws.

IV.

A careful description was obtained from McNulty, and a mounted relief party with an Indian guide was sent out immediately after Wheelock and his companions, but only the lieutenant and the German were found. The trail was followed to the point at which the parties had separated, and from there on, without much difficulty, to a water-pocket in a low butte, at no great distance, where the Wheelock party had camped. It was evidently the water to which the Indian had been guiding them. From this point they had pushed on, with a close, clear trail, showing strength and confidence, toward a butte some fifteen miles distant, where they again had found water and camped. It was evident that they had been reconnoitering for the Apache trail, leaving and returning to the water a number of times.

The failure of food and the exhaustion of their horses now compelled the relief party to think of themselves. They cached a part of their rations at the water, saving a conspicuous note with it for Wheelock, and began their return. What was their surprise on reaching the Castle Dome tank to find Schwinke crouching by the water. The lieutenant was found a little distance away. Both were crazy and in a frightful physical condition. The state of their mouths showed that they had been at some time reduced to chewing the cactus. The gums were enormously swollen and festering, and their hands were also covered with sores caused by the large thorns of the cactus, which they had handled without caution. Their jaws were smeared with blood.

The German was suspicious of the men, and fought frantically when they laid hands on him. He also seemed to cherish deep spite against the lieutenant who had retired from the water to avoid fighting with him.

Wheelock's condition was not violent. He seemed only to have fallen into a gloomy dementia, and at intervals repeated over and over, in a husky voice, communing with himself: "God has forsaken the world. He has left the poor girl to her fate. Poor girl! Poor girl!"

When asked about Swanson, the lieutenant at first said he did not know what had become of him, but the German ordered out at him fiercely—"He's dead, and you know it." Wheelock gave a demented glance of interrogation at the companion of his sufferings, and muttered: "Yes, I suppose he is dead, poor fellow. Yes, he's certainly dead; but what does it matter? God has forsaken the world."

"You know well enough how he died!" screamed the German. "Oh, you know!"

"Yes, I'm sure he must be dead," was all the reply the lieutenant would make.

Schwinke's recovery was rapid in the hospital, but it seemed impossible to inspire Wheelock with a desire to live. The German was an intelligent man, and much better educated than the average private soldier. He was considered also to be a fellow of conscientious disposition and most respectable character, though there had been noticed a distinct, if only slight, tendency to "crankiness"—a tendency of his mind to run to extremes. He had not the coarse commonsense, the trustworthy judgment, of McNulty, for instance, though in mental culture much his superior. As soon as he was able to be out of bed—in three or four days—he was called up and questioned as [illegible]

pression could be established in Wheelock's mind, in a roundabout and indirect way after he had so long resisted the direct and reiterated accusations of the German.

There was a certain horrifying likelihood, to people in that arid region, about the accusation that knocked the eye out of their judgment. The radical but slowly progressing insanity that developed in Schwinke was what finally suggested, months later, the idea that it might be all delusion, and started the effort to exculpate Wheelock.

There were moments, hours even, from first to last—for Schwinke lived fourteen years after being placed by the war department in an insane asylum—when the poor fellow would relate as simply as a child how he had come by that little packet of coarse placer gold which he always carried in his pocket, tied up in a piece of buckskin. Someone had long ago explained to him how he could easily blow or wash the sand out of it, but he always answered that such a course would "spoil the gold," and that he must send it home to Germany and have it refined. If, without exciting him, you could draw him on to explain, he would tell you that he was out in the desert with two companions, near Fort Yuma, looking for a stolen girl—"the damned Apaches had stolen her"—and water was scarce, and they were scouting for a trail, each going out by himself and returning to a rendezvous near a water-pocket, which was in a conspicuous butte. One time one of the fellows—"it was that damned scoundrel Swanson"—was gone two days, and when he came back he told how, a long way beyond, he had found a great water-pocket, almost dry, at the lower end of a long, rusty, whitish vein extending up the mountain and worn down like a trench. The sand in the water-pocket was damp, and he got in and scraped a hole with his fingers to see if there was water below, and there was, and he filled his canteen and drank all he could; and then he noticed that the sand was very heavy and yellow, and all at once he knew it was gold, and gave a shout, and filled the pockets of his blouse with it, and hurried back to tell them. Tomorrow he would take them to it. The tank was deep and broad and there was good enough to make them all rich, rich, rich—rich as the German Kaiser, maybe. But the officer in command—that was the brave Lieutenant Wheelock—said no; they must keep up a search for the trail to find the stolen girl. And that night Swanson skipped away with the mule and left them, taking the large desert canteens which the mule carried, and leaving them only their two army canteens, which will not hold enough to do you a half-day in the desert, nor half of half a day. But in stealing away Swanson had taken the wrong blouse, and so the gold in his pockets fell to Schwinke.

V.

The military search for Miss McKeever may be said to have ended with the woful disasters of Lieutenant Wheelock's forlorn hope. All that was done officially after that may more properly be termed the effort of the war department to rehabilitate Lieutenant Wheelock.

The report on the case called for by the war department, and which of course is open to all who choose to inspect it, covers only the facts here stated, in which the military were officially concerned. The poignant heart-history which has embalmed the affair in the memory of so many of those who happened to hear the whole tale is of course not alluded to. But you will find the old chief of the document division of the war department—if you have been responsibly introduced and he finds your emotional tone in harmony with his—able to give all the details embraced in this inadequate little history of the case even more fully in some instances than are here stated. He is a man of prodigious memory for the documents under his care. He can give you almost the exact language of any or all of the official papers in this case without going to the files.

Of course not a word about love is mentioned in all those military papers. His knowledge of the details of the case has been derived from conversation with the military officers then stationed in Arizona, when business or courtesy brought them to the department.

"Has the department any positive information that the young lady was ever found?"—the excellent and amiable chief of division has the habit, rather embarrassing to a questioner, of repeating your question reflectively after you aloud like that, as if cautious to avoid any indiscreet admissions, but he answers promptly: "Yes—oh yes! the department has information that is both positive and ample. In fact, the department has seen the lady in person. You see, when Lieutenant Wheelock disappeared from Fort Yuma he went among the Indians in search of her. It proved not so hopeless, after all. He found her. There is a report on file here from him which, though not official—you see Wheelock had resigned and was not under orders—the department always regarded as authoritative, showing that he found her among a small band of Hualapais Indians, who live by agriculture on a narrow strip of river bottom deep down in that abysmal canon of the Rio Colorado in northern Arizona. She had been crazed by grief and was gray, but was recovering her mental and bodily health. These people were kind to her. They had purchased her as a curiosity of the Mohave tribe, among whom she had been left by some bad Indians. When Wheelock found her she was sane, but afflicted by a deep melancholy—no wonder, poor girl, with her bright and promising life so completely wrecked! She knew him at once, his report says, and brightened up immediately. One can imagine the poor, broken girl's feelings at sight of him—how, forgetting the ruin that woe had made of her beauty, she went up to him, smiling with somewhat of the old charm of confident grace in her manner, and taking him quietly by the hand before her Indian friends, said, 'Dear friend, you expected me to be surprised; but I am not surprised, because I have never doubted; something here—laying her hand upon her bosom—has all the while assured me it would be you, if anybody.' Then he, not blind to the wreck of her beauty, but seeing that all the exquisite witchery and charm of

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All the forces in this department are ordered to visit and examine the tribes within their several commands, and to energetically follow up any clew to the young lady that may be discovered. It should be pursued with caution, and every effort should be made to secure a friendly surrender of the captive, lest the fear of punishment tempt those who hold her to murder her in order to obliterate the evidence against those who engaged in the massacre.

All forces within this department are also ordered to take possession of any stock bearing either the A—K or the bar-in-heart brand, and to arrest any parties, whether, Indian, Mexican, or white, having such stock in their possession, and hold them till they give a satisfactory account of themselves.

If the young lady be dead, and her body can be identified with certainty, it will be recovered, and interred with those of her parents at Camp McDowell.

All forces in charge of the different Apache tribes will exercise special watchfulness, as experience has shown that outrages like this, directed to the purpose of securing riding-stock, have frequently preceded a general outbreak of the tribe.

By command of

Brev. Maj.-Gen. Stoneman.

B. W. Stone, Brev. Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., Actg Assist. Ad.-Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 437.

War Department Washington D. C., Oct. 12, 1869.

Urgent and anxious inquiries are daily reaching this department, both by wire and mail, from their relatives and friends in Texas, as well as from the political authorities of that state, concerning a family named McKeever, evidently people of wealth and high standing, who appear to have been massacred by the Apaches at a ford of the Gila river, in Arizona, between Camp McDowell, in the Salt River valley, and Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, while en route to California, whither they were migrating

The party, it appears, fell into an Apache ambush at the ford, and all were slain, with the exception of one negro lad who escaped, and the daughter, who, it is claimed, was carried off alive. There is a disposition to ascribe the disaster to the carelessness and inefficiency of the army in Arizona, in its lax control of the Indians. The deepest concern is felt for the fate of the young lady. You will direct energetic and solicitous action to be taken to rescue her by all the forces in the Territory, and in order that the inquiries of anxious friends may be authoritatively answered, you will report the case in detail as soon as practicable to the department.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

To the Commanding Officer, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ORDER.

Special Orders No. 318.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., October 13, 1869.

Special Order No. 437 of the War department is enclosed for your instruction. You will order such an investigation of the massacre as will fix the responsibility where it belongs and take prompt action to secure the surrender of the young lady, if living.

Your attention is directed to the complaint that the disaster is attributable to the carelessness or inefficiency of the forces in Arizona in their control of the Indians. Take energetic action to capture and bring to justice the perpetrators of these murders, and if the tribe to which they belong show a disposition to conceal them and abet their acts they should be given a lesson they will not forget.

You will report in detail as promptly as possible on the fate of the young lady, in order that the War department may be able to respond to the anxious inquiries of friends. If there be reason to suppose she is still alive, the most diplomatic caution should be observed in the efforts to secure her surrender. If her captors be too much alarmed for their own safety, they may make away with her to destroy the evidence against themselves.

By command of General Sherman,

William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To the Commanding Officer, Department of Arizona.

II.

It will be observed that General Stoneman had anticipated the orders received from the War department through General Sherman by almost exactly a month, so far as those orders related to the rescue of Miss McKeever. In fact, even General Stoneman's orders, as he was perfectly aware, were a mere formality. He knew too well the spirit of the military forces on the frontier in their attitude toward such Indian outrages to doubt that everything was being done that could be done to rescue the girl and to bring the murderers to punishment. It is evident that his chief purpose was to promulgate the facts of the case officially—especially in the important matter of the stock brands—so that the search might proceed not upon doubtful rumor, but upon exact knowledge. The McKeever family had left a strong and delightful personal impression at all the military posts they had visited en route. The lovely daughter, indeed, must have been, in an innocent way, a bit of a coquette, for her beauty had left an aching void in more than one young officer's breast. Instead of confessing that she was engaged to a young cavalry captain of the dispersed Confederate army, and that she was to marry this young man as soon as the family arrived in California, where he had already established himself, she smiled upon them in dances on barrack floors, and sighed regretfully at parting, with downcast, guileful glance, leaving them miserable, but not without hope. It was all roguish, innocent coquetry. Who will blame her? Youth comes but once, and the bloom of her lovely youth was blighted so soon and so woefully! It is certain that half a dozen young officers, at least, burst into tears at news of the awful fate that befell her, and begged to be permitted to rescue her or to perish in the at-

what course the marauders would take, and he immediately obtained permission to raise a squad of volunteers and to go upon the forlorn hope of rescue. The officers, who did not understand his theory, nor share his belief that the young lady was the captive of the notorious Mexican bandit, said the undertaking would be futile. "If the young lady was not dead before then, there was no reasonable hope of rescuing her from her captors by arms. Diplomacy was the only course that would save her. The Indians would slay her without compunction at the first sign of a rescue."

The women, however, said: "Don't discourage him. Who knows? and it is perfectly beautiful of him! What a splendid soldier! What an adorable lover! Poor girl, she'll worship him forever if he saves her. Only think—it might have been one of us!"

But all knew, if they had reflected, that the captive must be located and the identity of her captors established before any diplomacy could be inaugurated.

Wheelock's heart was consumed between anxiety and hope. If his theory was correct, the Apaches were not in possession of the young lady at all. They had scattered in small bands with the stolen stock, to meet at some distant point. He had been a keen student of Indian habits. Their interest was not in the captive girl, but in getting the horses beyond rescue. It was everything, in the young lover's view, that the captive girl was in the hands of one who understood as the savages could not, the small limit of endurance possible to a civilized and refined white woman under such harrowing circumstances. It was most unlikely that he would endanger concealment by allowing any considerable number of Apaches to follow him to his refuge. Two or three at most were all Wheelock expected to encounter if he came upon the robber's trail.

Within a few hours from the time of reaching the fort he was again in the saddle, accompanied by a volunteer detail of five troopers, including Sergeant McNulty.

All the region surrounding Fort Yuma, both in Arizona and California, an area larger than all New England, is a volcanic desert, not strictly verdureless, but nearly so. The rains are extremely infrequent and light, though sometimes torrent-like. It is not, however, a desert of drifting sand, except in rare spots, but of volcanic scoria, more or less crumbled, and in spots supporting a varied and interesting flora of the cactus family, which requires next to no water for its existence. The whole country is dotted with volcanic cones or buttes, sometimes so connected as to form little mountain ranges a few miles in length, and occasionally rising in sharp and picturesque pinnacles to a commanding altitude, all of them verdureless, bare volcanic rock. But, so far from being repulsive to the vision of the mere spectator, the region is one of the most beautiful and interesting on earth. The atmospheric effects are magical, and contribute a charm that is incommunicable by words. The creamful, hazy throbbing air, whose heat is so terrible to endure, wraps all the scorched and seared gauntness of the scene in a diaphanous veil of cerulean blue, which at a little distance changes every scar to beauty. Every day there are hours when those scorched and blistered volcanic buttes seem to be fairy islands resting in the entrancing calmness of a turquoise sea. Also beauty to the idle spectator, a mockery and a luring horror to the crouch-tortured wayfarer on those desert trails—treacherous mirages that beguile faith and betray hope.

In many of these volcanic buttes there are natural rock cisterns or tanks, locally called water pockets, where the waters of the infrequent rains are caught and retained for long periods. The Yuma Indians, whose faculties have been sharpened by ages of necessity, have acquired an instinct for finding these water pockets when they do not happen to know where they are, as in the nearer mountains they mostly do.

Wheelock had taken an old Yuma along as water-scout. It was nearly sundown when the party started, and by morning they had reached the northern base of Castle Dome mountain, which shows in such wondrous beauty forty miles to the northeast of Fort Yuma. Here there was water, and here they were to rest during the heat of the day, and go forward afoot by night, with two packed mules to carry their supplies of dried meat and hardtack, and the large canteens of water which it was necessary to take along.

The next two nights they travelled in the same way, but on the third morning it became necessary, after a rest, to proceed by daylight, as from there on the trail they were seeking might at any moment "pick up." The water at this point was very alkaline and distressing to drink. The Indian assured them they would be able to reach good water before sundown; but unfortunately they did not take the trouble to have him indicate exactly where it was to be found, and that day the first of that series of far-reaching disasters which wrecked more than one life happened. About noon the old water-scout, while creeping on all fours after a rabbit which he had chased among some rocks, was struck in the neck by a huge rattlesnake. Every effort was instantly made to save his life, for all realized the danger in which they would be without him. But the fangs of the serpent had struck too deep, and the wound was too close to the brain. Their efforts delayed but could not avert the result. In half an hour he was senseless; by three o'clock he was dead.

Sergeant McNulty fully realized the danger, and warmly advised the abandonment of the expedition, or that they should at least retire to the good water at Castle Dome, and send for another water-scout. But the Lieutenant, who saw the death of all his hopes in such a course, so strongly appealed to them to push on and search for the water to which the old guide had been leading them, that his desire prevailed. They had lost three precious hours of daylight working to save the life of their poor scout, and it was doubtful if they could find the water ahead before the next morning, even if they came to it. They did not, and their suffering became excruciating. They spent most of the night climbing over the rocky cone to which they had directed their course, but found no water. Their tongues were so swollen, their throats so parched, that they were only able to speak in husky, rasping whispers. Soon after sunrise one

established, and the history of his connection with Wheelock's forlorn hopes, and his desertion and capture and all that, was obtained under oath in rigid form, the Secretary of War was good enough, at my suggestion, to detail one of the Lieutenant's old classmates and friends at the Point, Captain Myron Sibly, to convey the documents to him with the compliments of the Secretary of War, ostensibly to obtain his formal verification of the statements so far as his knowledge extended—but of course that was only to give a pretense of business to the affair, and not to have it look as if the great War department of the United States was influenced by romantic sentiment.

"Well, he couldn't believe it at first, and insisted that it must be all a friendly scheme of brother officers who pitied his misfortune. But when the lady read the document her astonishment and self-reproach knew no bounds. She blamed herself for all the shame and sorrow that had clouded his life for those long years. 'Oh, why have we not spoken? If he had only told me!' she cried, 'or if I had told him!'

"She corroborated Swanson's statements of his capture and subsequent events.

"Was not that a remarkable instance of delicacy of feeling? Both of them, you see, had refrained from speaking of the cause of their suffering to each other, and had done their best to blot out the abhorrent memories of that epoch and to forget them—to begin life anew with each other and **for each other.** The effort had certainly not been a failure; for in a tenderly melancholy way they had passed a sweet life together, each thinking only of the other, and doing all that watchful tenderness can do to make a broken life endurable. He had been afraid to tell her why he had left the army, lest in spite of herself she should abhor him. His only hope of making her happy, he thought, was in keeping the horrible truth from her. As for her, she adored him with a sense of reverential awe, and feared to speak of her own terrible experience, lest it should wound and blunt the delicacy of his regard for her to know that she could go through it all and live.

"Wheelock was stunned with amazement, and even after his wife's corroboration remained dazed and incredulous, walking about with both hands at his brow and muttering: 'Oh, this can't be true! If it is, I have been insane. Have I been insane?—dear love, have you noticed that I was insane? Have I shown it? Ah, you have noticed it, Belle. It has distressed and frightened you. Confess, love—it is you who appealed to my friends to concoct this scheme to save me. You have guessed the secret I tried to keep from you. I have talked in my sleep, perhaps—confess it, love, did I talk of it in my sleep? I have often feared I might; it has been such a weight upon me. Ah, well, I do not care that you know, since it does not change your feelings; but, dear wife, has it not distressed you? You have been very kind, dear—I think you have been kinder of late, since you discovered my secret—but has it not cost you an effort not to shrink from me? I had better have told you, but, dear love, I was afraid you would abhor me, and I knew I was dear to you, and did not wish to spoil your happiness—you have had so much grief.'

"Captain Sibley told me the wife behaved with great discretion and intelligence. Her influence over him was soothing and steadying. She did not irritate him by argument, but conversed with Sibley before her husband, as if Wheelock perfectly understood, upon the accuracy of Swanson's account of his capture as she remembered it, and about the singularity of poor Schwinke's delusion. She said she had suffered enough from thirst herself to be able to understand how such suffering might engender an insane idea and fix it permanently in the mind. Her own dreams for months after the massacre had all been of cold springs, at which she had flung herself down and **drank, drank,** drank. It helped amazingly to clear the lieutenant's mind of doubt when he found that Schwinke had the hereditary taint of insanity in his blood—that he was the victim, after that desert experience, of other delusions, and made other accusations against comrades and officers, till he had to be sent to an asylum.

"Did I ever meet my hero and heroine? Yes; they came on to Washington with Captain Sibley, and called at the department to thank the secretary, who was so generous as to disclaim all merit for the happy result, except that of consenting and signing the orders: though I assure you that was not true at all—he was a man of exquisite sentiment and of generous heart. He told them of my interest. The secretary called me in and presented me. Oh, I can never forget those beautiful tears! She said, 'Edgar, I must kiss him to show my gratitude.' It was no hysterical gush, I assure you; she was perfectly dignified, and her tears were flowing calmly. It was a touching tribute, and I saw the secretary wipe his eyes.

"Poor Wheelock embraced me also, and said, in a few choking words: 'You know, this is much more than saving a soldier's life. It is all that the best and tenderest of brothers could do.' We had a most beautiful friendship as long as they lived.

"Dead? Yes, they have both been dead five years. Such anguish as theirs may be survived, but it shortens the life. Yet they had twenty years—twenty years—of beautiful and devoted love together, and they died as they had wished, together. He expired in the morning, and before night my daughter, almost a young woman, found her kneeling lifeless by his body, with her head upon his breast.

"It was a very calm and beautiful death. My boy and girl had been out there with them over a year, and my wife and I went out immediately. It was necessary. He had made me executor, and our children inherited their property. I am glad to say my children had deeply felt the peculiar loveliness of their devotion to each other, and had the delicacy of sentiment to bury them together in one grave and one coffin, under the trees they had planted about that beautiful home they had made for themselves in the wilderness. It has been very sweet to my wife and me to think our children loved them and understood them so well.

"You see, my wife always shared this sad little war department romance with me. It began when we were [illegible]

in Colorado, and that of Mr. Shafroth, already noted, a general plan embracing in its scope all of the so-called 13 arid states of the west. It is probable that none of the proposed measures will become a law at this session of congress, but the introduction of the various measures and the discussion of the subject serves to bring closer the day when the requirements of the west will be heeded.

One of the bills introduced by Mr. Bell directs the Geological Survey to make detailed surveys, prepare specifications, and report upon the cost, and benefits to be derived from the diversion of the Grand river into Grand river valley, in Garfield and Mesa counties, and especially covering the main valley of the Grand river in Mesa county, Colorado. It authorizes the secretary of the interior to withdraw from public entry the lands to be benefited by the diversion, and also a strip of land 100 feet in width on each side of the center line of the diverting canal, and directs him to report to congress and to request an appropriation for the necessary funds to build the canals and irrigation works required. The lands thus irrigated are to be sold to settlers at the rate of $2.50 per acre, and water rights are to be sold at the rate of $10 per acre, the limit of settlement being 80 acres. Another bill introduced by Mr. Bell directs the Geological Survey to make detailed surveys for the diversion of the Gunnison river, near its juncture with the Cimarron, into Uncompahgre Valley, and prepare a report showing the lands which can be reclaimed by such diversion and the cost and benefits of such reclamation. The bill provides similar conditions as that for reclamation of Grand river lands. Mr. Bell states that before introducing his bills he submitted his propositions to the Geological Survey, the officers of which approved his plans, and will enter heartily into the work directed by the bills should they become laws.

Representative Newlands of Nevada, wants government aid for his state also and has introduced a bill providing that reservoirs shall be built at government expense on several of the Nevada streams. The bill names specific amounts which are very modest in size, being $136,780 for a reservoir on Rock Creek, and $48,300 for the Lower Humboldt river. Senator Kyle has a plan for building a storage reservoir on the Big Sioux river in his state; Senator Perkins wants reservoirs built in California; Senator Carter wants the waters of the St. Mary's river held, and the Wyoming delegation want several reservoirs built in their state. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, speaking of the question of national aid, said today: "The government still owns about 500,000,000 acres of land in the arid and semi-arid regions of the country. Of this it is estimated that 100,000,000 acres may be irrigated by the waters that are now running to waste and carrying destruction in spring floods. At a reasonable estimate of the cost per acre foot for the storage of waters in the arid region, the sum which has been spent upon the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in the past 20 years, alone would have impounded a sufficient amount of water to have largely minimized danger from floods on these streams, and the water thus impounded would, at a fair estimate, have been sufficient to have irrigated twenty-five million acres of land—a sufficient area to furnish a hundred and twenty-five thousand families with forty-acre, irrigated farms, easily capable of sustaining with the adjacent pasture land, four millions of people. These wonderful possibilities are the more startling when you compare them with the comparatively barren results which have been obtained from the expenditures made on these rivers [illegible]

for his term of office to commence before starting work for his constituents. He is here getting acquainted in the various departments of the government service, and actively working for the interests of New Mexico. Monday Mr. Bodey, in company with Delegate Perea, appeared before the senate committee on public lands and urged that a favorable report be made upon a bill passed by the house at the first session of this congress, giving title to certain government lands within the city limits of Albuquerque to that city. A favorable report was made as the result of Messrs. Bodey and Perea's representations and the bill is now on the senate calendar and will undoubtedly become a law at this session. Mr. Bodey is confident that New Mexico will be admitted to statehood during the 57th congress. The good showing made in material development, the conservatism of its people, and the generous desire to obtain absolute free government will, in Mr. Bodey's opinion, serve to win the desired boon during the coming two years.

Train robbery in the territories, in which death results to any passenger or train man, is to be made a capital offense. A bill for this purpose has been introduced by the house judiciary committee. Persons convicted of train robbery or attempted robbery where there are no fatal results are to be subject to imprisonment for not less than 2, nor more than 50 years.

An argument in the supreme court of the United States during this week in the case of Eutimio Montoyo versus The United States and the Mescalero Apache Indians recalls a tragic bit of western history. The suit was brought to recover damages of $5,760 for property lost by the plaintiff in one of the raids made through New Mexico in 1880 by the Apache chief, Victorio, and his band of marauding and murdering Indians. In 1870 an effort was made to remove a band of Chiricahua Apaches from Arizona to the San Carlos agency, New Mexico. A minority of the band resisted, and under the leadership of Victorio commenced a series of raids upon settlers which were not terminated until late in 1880, when Victorio and his followers were driven into Mexico by United States troops and most of the bandits killed. In the suit in question the court of claims before whom the action was brought held that Victorio was the head of distinct and separate band of Indians at warfare with the United States, and consequently the United States is not liable for damages committed by him and his Indians. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and arguments were heard Tuesday. A decision by the supreme court will be of vital interest to thousands of claimants for damages caused by Indians in the western states, as nearly all cases are affected by the "amity" clause of the law on the subject.

Colorado's representatives in the house are preparing to take a fall out of the Hopkins apportionment bill. This measure is pronounced by Messrs. Shafroth and Bell as being pernicious and unjust. Under its provisions the present aggregate membership of the house is retained, but the basis of representation is increased to 208,800 population. This number, taken as a basis for determining representation increases the membership of several states, decreases some others, and leaves Colorado with the same number as at present. Of the half dozen or more apportionment bills introduced, the Hopkins bill is the only one that does not increase Colorado's membership by one vote. Speaking of the matter today Representative Shafroth said: "I hope the newspapers of Colorado will take up the question and urge their readers to send in protests against the passage of the Hopkins bill. The apportionment under it is arbitrary and unfair. We are on [illegible]

new world.

It is in this new world that the most important transportation innovations have originated and been worked to something near perfection. And the beginnings of real progress toward present completeness are not much older than our national life. But the experimental stage, without which nothing could have been accomplished, began much earlier, for Sir Isaac Newton comprehended in some sort the practical power of steam, and in 1680 suggested a way by which steam locomotion was really achieved. From 1680 all boats were propelled by hand on the water and carriages driven over the roads the ingenious minds of the world were busy trying to carry out in practical ways the suggestion of this greatest scientist of the seventeenth century. Indeed, it may be said with entire truth, that the record of improvements in the steam engine and steam locomotive is also the history of travel during the two centuries just past. The eighteenth century was that of experiment; the nineteenth that of accomplishment.

During the century of experiment the travel by sea was in sailing vessels, by horseback. For more than one-third of the century of accomplishment these methods were unchanged though on the eve of change. They were not to any great extent superseded till half the nineteenth century was gone. Now they are all but obsolete. It is quite true that sailing vessels are still numerous on all the seas, but they are not used to any extent for travel. So, also, are horses used in greater numbers than ever before; but they, too, are no longer employed in the service of travel in a large sense. But during all the 150 years from 1680 to 1830 efforts were courageously used to harness steam as to make it useful in transportation.

The first efforts were to get an engine to run on common roads. Even in the eighteenth century in France, in England and in America were built road engines—automobiles, if you choose—which carried their own weight up pretty steep grades and other loads besides. The condition of the roadways, whether in town or in the country, made it practically impossible for these heavy machines to do any effective and lasting service. They racked themselves to pieces. Tramways over which cars were drawn by horses, were already used in the mining countries; and just before the beginning of this century the inventors who had been experimenting with road locomotives turned their attention to tramways or railways. Richard Trevithick, whose road engine, the "Puffer," had made a sensation in England in 1801, in 1803 put the locomotive on a tramway at Merthyr Tydfil, Wales, and went up a heavy grade, winning a wager of £500. In England they said Trevithick was mad because he used high pressure steam, and the influence of James Watt was so potent in opposition that capital refused him even in the face of very plain demonstrations of the sanity of his schemes. But he is known to the world today as the "father of the locomotive," and his fame is secure for all time.

In this country Oliver Evans was at work on the same lines as Trevithick. And he did wonderful things. But like Trevithick, he was quite a generation before a time when there was enough enlightenment to appreciate him. He agitated for railroads in every way that was open to him, and in 1809 said in a public speech: "The present generation will use canals, the next will prefer railroads with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ steam carriages on railways as the perfection of the art of conveyance." That was a very conservative prediction.

Only men of imagination of the first order, even in the first decade of this century foresaw a tenth part of what was to be accomplished in the next seventy-five years. The experiments continued, but [illegible]

the first seemingly insurmountable difficulties were overcome the progress was with the strides of a giant. Just look at the record. By 1830 in the United States we had 9,021 miles of railway; in 1860 this had increased to 30,635; in 1870, to 52,357; in 1880, to 93,262; in 1890, to 166,653; in 1900, to 188,809. This gives us in this country about one mile of railway to 398 people, while the travel is so great that the total mileage of the passenger trains shows that each man, woman and child had they all traveled equally, would have gone in a year in excess of 200 miles.

We are the greatest travelers in the world and require the best accommodations and facilities. In Europe they only have one mile of railway to 2,300 people; in Russia only one mile to 4,000. What is more, our railways have nearly always gone in advance of civilization, ahead of necessity. If a new section is to be settled, first is the railway, then the settlers. This in a great measure accounts for our excessive mileage.

Now that there are comparatively no unopened sections, railroad building will not be so rapid. Indeed, there has been a great falling off in the last decade. But while the mileage is not being increased so rapidly, vast sums are expended for betterments. We are getting better engines and cars and much better roadbeds. This makes for comfort and security. Why, the security is so great at present that a passenger, according to mathematic calculation, would have to travel at the rate of thirty miles an hour for 170 year before getting hurt, and about 1,000 years before getting killed. That is safer than staying at home. It is surely much safer than walking in Broadway.

We also have the fastest records in America. The best is a run of ninety miles, at the rate of 58.2 miles an hour, including stops. This train's maximum speed was seventy-five miles an hour. The next fastest record, and probably really the best, is a run of 444.6 miles at the rate of 53.0 miles an hour, including stops. The maximum of this train is 68.5 miles an hour. This is the famous Empire State Express of the New York Central. Speaking of the speed of trains, Mr. Depew is of the opinion that the final speed has been reached. He does not speak of the physical or mechanical difficulties, but of the commercial limit. Faster trains will not pay. In the year of the world's fair in Chicago every visitor wanted to take the fastest train available, for each person wanted to participate in the most remarkable thing possible. But in ordinary years only a few persons will pay an increased fare for a quicker train. For the same reason he does not believe that the sumptuous private car will any sense take the place of the private yacht. It is too expensive. A railroad official can afford it, as his private car is hauled over other roads as a matter of courtesy, but a private individual, besides the expenses of his car, must pay full fare for all the passengers his car can hold. And, by the way, here is a word of warning. All ye who ever wish to be content in ordinary cars, or even drawing room cars, be sure to decline an invitation to travel in a private car. The comfort, the privacy, the space, the general sumptuousness—these are sure to spoil you for other kinds of going about. If high railway officials traveled more in ordinary coaches after their experiences in private cars the public would soon be served even better than it is.

Now as to water. We had steamboats before we had successful steam locomotives. Here, too, Americans were the pioneers. Every one knows the story of Robert Fulton. He, like Morse, the father of the electric telegraph, was an artist—a poor artist, but a great inventor. His claim to be the first adapter of the steam engine to paddle wheels for propulsion in the water had been disputed, but the world will always give him credit. [illegible]

usually a full supply of bugs.—(Pueblo Chieftain.

In some respects the present mild winter has been of benefit to the people of this section. Mountain passes have been open that usually at this time of the year are closed. In this way mining and prospecting have been favored. But as a general thing winter weather in the winter months is desirable. With colder weather and a generous carpet of snow no doubt the health of the community would be better. Many in this section are crippled in a business way for the lack of enough snow for sleighing—the ore haulers, lumbermen and ranchmen having products to bring to market. Let us ask those at the head of the weather department for a little genuine winter weather, as it will be of the greatest good to the greatest number.—(Aspen Times.

The grading on this end of the Texas Creek branch of the D. and R. G., is being pushed with much vigor. Several outfits are at work now and dirt is flying in fine style. Thus far the weather has proven just right for the work. At the rate work is now being prosecuted the chances are that we will see trains in February.—(Westcliffe Tribune.

Colorado Springs' aldermen visited Pueblo to ascertain how to conduct a city of the first class. Yell for home rule, howl for an auditorium and squeal for another water plant. It is easy to conduct a first class metropolis.—(Durango Democrat.

The discovery of natural gas near Hooper, in San Luis valley, points the way to a possible opening for greater and newer things for this part of the state. The Alamosa Courier, basing its remarks upon certain experience with marsh gas in Conejos county, rather inclines to the belief that the Hooper find will not amount to much. Against this position comes the announcement that Mr. Clark, who owns the Hooper well, is using the gas for heating and illuminating purposes. In any event, the announcement of the discovery of gas at Hooper has attracted attention to San Luis valley and may yet prove the opening wedge to greater things for this part of the state.—(Delta Prospector.

STATE POLITICS.

There are three prominent candidates for Senator Wolcott's seat, soon to be vacated, and the early session of the legislature will be rendered interesting thereby. These aspirants are Governor C. S. Thomas, Ex-Governor Alva Adams and Hon. T. M. Patterson of Denver. Either one of these gentlemen would fill the place acceptably, but we think that Governor Adams is the logical candidate in every respect. Senator Teller is a Silver Republican, as is Congressman Shafroth, and Congressman Bell is a Populist, so that by right the senatorial plum should go to the Democrats. Then both Teller and Shafroth are from the northern district and Bell from the southern, so that to even things up in that regard the southern district should have the other senator. We do not deny that we would be glad to see Gov. Adams successful.—(Golden Transcript.

The refusal of Governor-elect Orman to participate in any way in the senatorial fight shows the good sense of Mr. Orman. The contest for the speakership of the house between Montgomery of Teller and Colonel Briscoe of Douglas promises to be interesting, but the result may not be taken as final in settlement of the senatorial question. There is a strong probability of surprising development before the fight is settled and Senator Teller will be [illegible]

lieve that the crimpers could testify that after using this method once they would never use any other.—(Aspen Tribune.

The Trout, the Birds, the Deer, and the Law.

(Leadville Miner.)

The approaching convention of sportsmen from all over the state who are to meet in Denver on the 28th and 29th inst. is attracting much attention in Leadville. The operation of the Beman law, which was passed at the last session of the legislature, has not been satisfactory, and those interested realize that unless some remedial legislation is applied, it will be but a few years until the vast herds of deer that have made western Colorado famous as a hunting ground will have been practically exterminated. That any laws can be passed which will effectively prevent the wanton slaughter of the past few years is doubtful, but an honest effort should be made to check the rapidity of the extermination process, and it is thought that the meeting in Denver may evolve a proposition upon which the law-makers can agree, and which will prove beneficial.

Heretofore (and the Beman law is no exception), the millionaires, hotel and resort keepers, the transportation companies and the guides, have had much to do with framing the laws governing fishing and hunting in this state. It is needless to say that they have consulted profit rather than the perpetuation of reasonable sport, and have shown a disposition to grab the present dollars with no thought for the future. Even the farmers and ranchmen, who are by far the most interested persons have been uniformly indifferent to the enforcement of any law, and are now only in favor of a measure that shall apply to others and not to themselves. In some counties in the state it is said that a prosecution for violation of the game and fish laws cannot be successfully made—and the records show that Lake is one of the counties.

In order to make the game and fish laws effective, they must be backed by popular sentiment, especially in those localities where they are most likely to be violated. Otherwise their enactment is a farce and a useless drain upon the treasury of the state.

The ranchmen are at last awakening to the fact that two years more of the Beman law means the wiping out of the deer and elk in Colorado, and it is to be hoped that they will seek a remedy in the enactment of laws that they will enforce whether the violator be a tourist or a neighbor.

From the standpoint of experience, here are a few suggestions that the Lake county delegates may consider, and if found consistent with their ideas, can use their influence to have incorporated among the changes to be made in the existing law:

First—Limit the duck hunters to 20 birds per man per day, and allow but 50 to be in the possession of one person at one time.

Second—Abolish spring shooting of water fowl and give the birds a chance to breed.

Third—Shorten the season for shooting every kind of game animals and birds.

Fourth—Prohibit the use of the 30-calibre, high-pressure-powder rifle, and thus do away with the wounding of many of the deer that afterward die, and are thus wasted.

Fifth—Establish feeding stations on the ranges and furnish food to the animals during the winter months, thus minimizing starvation.

Sixth—License every hunter who is not a citizen of Colorado, as is done in almost every other state in the Union.

Seventh—Collect a license fee of $1 per gun of every resident of the state who desires to hunt and turn the proceeds into the fish and game fund [illegible]

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with her. It began when we were courting and were not quite sure we could have each other; for I was poor and a low-salary clerk then, and she was beautiful and her dear old father and mother were ambitious to have her do better. We used to talk this affair over together with tears of sympathy, and imagine what we would do for each other in such an awful situation. I remember that neither Emma nor I ever believed for an instant that our heroic lieutenant had killed that scamp Swanson to save his own life. She made me promise to pray for them.

"Emma was such a good girl and believed so implicitly in the power of prayer—as she does to this day, blessed woman!—that I couldn't refuse to promise her; and then I loved her so much and so awfully seriously that I couldn't think of breaking my promise—that would have seemed a kind of infamy. So I actually did pray that Lieutenant Wheelock might find the woman he loved as I loved Emma, and rescue her from danger.

"If it did not do them any good, it certainly helped my lovely Emma and me out of our difficulty; for when her mother found out what we were up to she began to plead for us, and then her father gave in and accused her of being the ambitious one.

"But Emma has always believed that our prayers did help them. She said that was the thing that fixed the matter in my memory and enabled me to do the little I did. Perhaps it was. I am sure I wouldn't like Emma to think I doubt it."

NOTES FROM YANKEE

Everything Encouraging in the New Camp. Leases, Patents and Thorough Development Work the Order of the Day.

Yankee, Colo., Dec. 20.—This has certainly been a model fall and winter for the prospector and miner in this section. So far there has been little snow or wind to drive the prospector from the hills, and not a day that has stopped the outside improvements. I do not know of a property in the district but what the assessment has been done, and done well, so there is little room left for the claim jumper. Patenting is the order of the day, and with the patenting comes the law suits so injurious to all young camps.

The Cumberland shaft is now in a body of ore some four feet in width that pans free gold to a value of from $18 to $30 per ton. Besides this a solid pay streak on the foot walls continues to widen and increase in value. Assays show values from $60 to nearly $200 per ton. The ore is what is termed marcasite by the mineralogist, and the same as mined and shipped in the Puritan and Chesapeake, though over two miles distance from these properties. These are the only mines in which this peculiar class of ore is found, and it is believed that with greater depth that ore of as high a value will be opened. The Cumberland belongs to the Dickson brothers of Colorado Springs, but who are now here working the mine themselves.

The shaft house on the Gold Anchor is about completed. Sinking on the ore shoot will be resumed in a few days. This shoot shows ore in a vein some 18 inches wide, of a value of $50 per ton. The mine is being worked under a bond and lease by Slater and Sweeney.

We are informed that the parties examining the Chesapeake have about completed their work, and have already announced that their report will be favorable. This property is under option for 90 days yet, and the price should have been $185,000; $85,000 cash and the balance in payments covering a period of two years. It is the opinion of the parties here that the deal will be made.

The Oro Verde tunnel, after working some two years expect to cut their Ross vein about the first of the year at a depth of over 600 feet. This vein was one of the first to be discovered in the district, and produced in the early days something over $80,000. But the vein was discovered and worked on the top of a high and rugged bluff, and could only be worked from three to four months a year. To handle the ore then it had to be packed on burros down to a snow bank, transferred to a sled, and again transferred to wagons at the foot of the snow bank, an expensive and slow way to handle their output. The Oro Verde tunnel will deliver the ore into their own mill, which is to be built this next season. The company is composed of Chicago capitalists.

Connection will be made this month between the '94 tunnel and the Stonewall shaft by an upraise on the vein from the tunnel. The upraise is now up over 85 feet and has been driven the entire distance in a vein four feet in width. This ore has continued of an average value the entire distance. This ore is peculiar to the vein from which it comes, differing from any other of the district. Some very fine specimens of lead and copper in peacock coloring are found, and a few specimens where free gold wires has been discovered in great blocks of lead. Though your correspondent has not seen these specimens himself he knows that two such specimens have been taken from this property.

aid of navigation, and in the prevention of flood destruction. The people of the west do not expect or desire that the national government shall go into the business of irrigation for the reclamation of lands solely. All that is asked is, that the government in pursuance of its policy of internal improvement, for the aid and encouragement of navigation and the prevention of floods, shall apply a portion of the sums annually set aside for these purposes, to equalize the flow of waters at the heads of streams in the arid region. The people of these states and territories, expect in the future, as they have in the past, to divert the waters from these streams, to distribute over the land and to bear all the expenses incident to irrigation. The government is simply requested to take up the truly national work of the regulation of the flow of streams. The people themselves will do the rest."

"Our first year's experience has demonstrated to us that Colorado beets contain more saccharine matter than those of any other state in the country." This is the verdict of James A. Roberts, a director of the National Beet Sugar company, who returned here yesterday from the Arkansas valley, Colorado, where he has been summing up the season's work of his company. Mr. Roberts, who was at one time comptroller of New York, says his company is so well pleased with its Colorado investment that it will build another sugar factory at once. The one now in operation has a capacity of 600 tons; the one to be built will have 1,000 tons capacity.

A curious mistake occurred recently in selecting a supreme judge for the territory of New Mexico. One of the candidates was Silas Alexander, a local aspirant. Another was D. H. McMillan, formerly of Buffalo, New York, but more recently a resident of New Mexico. McMillan's candidacy was supported by Governor Otero and other New Mexican politicians whose word goes for much in determining New Mexican appointments. He was also supported by Congressman Alexander, of New York, who called upon the attorney general during the first week of the session, and urged McMillan's immediate appointment. The attorney general promised to recommend McMillan and said to his secretary, "Send the name of Alexander's man to the president." The secretary misunderstood, and in examining the papers and finding the name of W. A. Alexander as one of the applicants, sent his name to the president, and Alexander was appointed. There was consternation for awhile among the New Mexican leaders, and they hurried on to Washington to learn what was wrong. The error was corrected by the withdrawal of Alexander's appointment and the substitution of "Alexander's man," Judge McMillan.

It has remained for Colorado men to furnish means of amusement for the east. A winter race track, the only one in the east, is to be opened January 1st by the owners of Chesapeake Beach, a pleasure resort opened and owned by a Colorado

titled by population to another member of congress and don't want to be beaten out of what we are entitled to have with fair dealing." There is strong opposition to the Hopkins bill in many quarters and the consensus of opinion is that it cannot pass. Any one of the other bills will give Colorado her additional representative.

"The Land of the Dollar."

"A large proportion of the evils of this country," writes Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in Christmas Success, "are due to the general craze for getting rich—for getting rich too fast. Thousands of people are engaged in efforts to get without giving, to become rich without paying for wealth in an equivalent amount of labor. I was visiting in Maine last fall, and while there I saw the apparatus by means of which a certain man offered to make gold out of sea water. They told me of the hundreds of people who were fleeced through this scheme, and I thought it was only another illustration of the results of wanting to get rich quickly. Some people never seem to learn that one cannot get something for nothing in this world. If we want to make money, we must be willing to work for it and not try to climb the ladder of success by pushing others down.

"Business men sometimes tell me that business cannot be conducted nowadays upon the principles laid down by Jesus in the sermon on the mount. I say they are mistaken. A man can still be honest and be successful in business. He may not be able to declare dividends of a hundred per cent., but he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is honorable. I have come to believe, as a result of my observations, that not over ten per cent. profit can be honestly made in any business. Too often men forget that a business belongs to God; that He made everything, and that we and all we have are His.

"Young men, when starting out in life, make a great mistake by seeking to become rich at once. They should be content to build slowly, on a firm foundation, and they will find that their character structure is a lasting one. The thirst for wealth takes our minds from the better things in life and dwarfs not only our mentality but also our moral nature. It is one of the things to be guarded against in our national life.

"Now that Christmas is at hand, with all its memories and pleasant meetings, surely we can rest awhile in the pursuit of worldly success and take time to realize some of the good things we have been appreciating so little during the busy working months of the year. And in the coming century, it is the hope of all good men that America will no longer be known as 'The Land of the Dollar,' but as the home of all that is best and truest in life."

The Doctor—Here I carried that patient through a terrible sickness only to—

His Wife—Have him object to your fee?

"No; drop dead when he saw my bill."

MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Operations Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments at Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

A record of recent development work, accomplished as projected, on Cripple Creek properties, will be found in the items below:

Trail Claim.

The showing in the Trail mine on Bull hill is improving at a depth of fifty feet from the surface. A new shaft was sunk to that depth on block 2 of the property and drifts run both north and south on the vein. The north end of the vein now measures nearly three feet in width and is mineralized across its width, although it is rather streaky. The lessees are hoping that the values will concentrate after a little more drifting. In the south drift the vein is eighteen inches wide and assays as high as two ounces, and the rock is improving.

Vindicator.

Dazell and Wilson, who are leasing on block 11 of the Vindicator company's property, through what is known as the Pinkerton shaft, are pushing their shaft down at the rate of two feet a day. The shaft is now down to a depth of 200 feet, and will be continued until a depth of 500 feet is attained, when they will start a crosscut for the Christmas vein. The lessees have installed a fine plant of machinery and will have a steel cage running next month. Dazell and Wilson are the people who made a good success of a long lease on a block of the Legal Tender mine of the Golden Cycle company.

Last Stake.

The Last Stake company, operating on the Last Stake claim of the American Consolidated Mining and Milling company, will at once install a plant of machinery over the shaft which they are sinking on that claim. The plant will be an electric one, probably, capable of operating to a depth of at least 500 feet.

The shaft on this property is down to a depth of about 100 feet and so far the work has been done with a whim, but it is now getting to a point where it is no longer economical to operate in that way. It will be the intention of the leasing company to put the shaft down 200 feet further before any lateral work is attempted.

The Last Stake claim, consisting of five acres, is finely located, adjoining the Gold Coin, on Battle mountain, and a thorough exploration of the ground will be made when the 300-foot point is attained for either the extension of the Gold Coin vein, or for whatever ore body should exist in ground so favorably situated. So far in sinking, encouraging indications have been encountered, but it will be some time yet, even with the assistance of a plant of machinery, before any material results of the work can be obtained.

The Last Stake claim is only a part of a very acreage which the American Consolidated company owns. There is another Battle mountain fraction, the Gracie Darling, [illegible]

STRIKE NEWS

Following are particulars of some of the strikes recently reported from various parts of the district:

Gold Knob M. & T.

The Arha J. vein has been encountered in the shaft which the Gold Knob Mining and Townsite company has been sinking on its Aluminum claim. It will be remembered that this vein was opened from a crosscut at a depth of 300 feet, and found to contain a good shipping shoot of ore. It was decided by the management, however, to sink for another lift on it before attempting a production, and accordingly the shaft was pushed downward. When it reached a depth of about 260 feet the vein dipped into the shaft, although it carried no ore at this point. As the vein matter was then too soft to permit of a station being cut at that depth the shaft was continued downward, and a station will probably not be cut until a depth of 400 feet is attained. It is expected that this can be accomplished in a short time.

Republic.

The Republic company is in luck with the showing on its Janet W. claim, as well as the lessees who are working it. Drifting has been in progress at a depth of 100 feet in the new strike, and the breast is now in two feet of ore which averages from $200 in gold to the ton up into the pictures. The shoot rivals in richness the Orizaba shoot in the same vein. The main shoot has just been entered, and it cannot yet be determined what amount of the rich rock the Republic company will get, but from present appearances it will have a good share.

Cameron Townsite.

The Elsinero Leasing company, operating on block 14 of the Cameron townsite, has just encountered a good body of ore in their shaft which is now down to a depth of 60 feet. The shoot measures about two feet in width and values average about two ounces in gold to the ton. A few weeks ago a shoot of ore was encountered in a drift at a depth of 35 feet, and the encountering of the ore in the shaft now indicates that the vein dips toward the shaft, as the shoot is believed to be the same one. The ore has improved slightly with the additional depth from that which was at first encountered. A shipment has been saved which will leave the company the first of next week, and the strike just made will contribute to the production.—(Gazette.

Delmonico Claim.

A shoot of ore six inches in width and yielding $2.50 in gold to the pound has been opened surreptitiously on the south end of the Delmonico claim on Bull hill. The strike was the outcome of that made on the Deadwood, and an inquisitive prospector went about to prove that the shoot extended into the Delmonico. The property is one of the recent acquisitions of W. S. Stratton, and his plans are unknown. This amount to much. Although there may be no permanent ore body in the Janet W., the showing at 100 feet is good and there is every indication that the streak, when found deeper, will prove broader. The management also states that the persistent rumors savor of stock-jobbing and is directed to "boom" the stock.

Mary Nevin.

A specimen of ore from the recent strike in the Mary Nevin property on Rosebud hill shows that find to be one of the most important which has been made in the district for some time and bears nearly the same characteristics as ore which has been recently disclosed on the Caledonian spur of Gold hill. A streak one inch in width is filled with the yellow metal and appears to be about 25 per cent. pure. Besides the streak there is from one to two feet of ore that will ship values from two to three ounces. Campbell, De La Vergne and Stark, who have the lease on the property, are congratulating themselves on the rich showing of the vein. A large quantity of high grade ore was taken out in the past year from the main vein in the property, upon which three shafts have been sunk. In two of these the ore was found in goodly quantities but in sinking the third the vein was found to be barren. At this point the lessees believe that the new vein which has been opened up intersects the old one and by following the extension of the former they believe they will come into ore. The present working shaft is down to 100 feet and only a short crosscut from the old vein was necessary to open up a new one and by the course of the vein the point of intersection has been determined. The rock has a rusty color and it is difficult to place a knife on any part of the rich strike without cutting free gold with which it appears to be covered and lined.

C. C. Columbia.

John Barbee, leasing on the Columbia on the west slope of Beacon hill, has opened up two feet of good ore in the 350-foot level at about 50 feet east of the shaft. The ore is heavily studded with sylvanite and shipping values of $100 to the ton are expected from the new body. A drift is being run north and south on the shoot and when its full extent is determined stoping will be commenced.

As the shaft is only down to 350 feet it is impossible to sink a winze on the vein owing to the heavy flow of water, which is gradually becoming worse. There are now three separate ore bodies uncovered in this level and as soon as the new plant of machinery and pumps are installed on the property development and shipping will be begun in earnest. At present about ten tons of $40 ore is being marketed a week, although no shipment has been yet made from the new strike.

SHIPMENT NEWS

Below will be found details of [illegible]

[illegible] end to the mine, and it would be necessary to haul the ores for some distance, but rather than go down the production which the district is able to make, the hauling will be resorted to and the narrow gauge road employed. It is the broad gauge cars which are in such demand, and there seems to be an ample supply of the others.

Work has been suspended for a few days in the seventh and eighth levels of the mine. The water is coming in heavily, and the pumps will go to work on it while the drifting rests. In the fourth, fifth and sixth levels, however, the development work is continuing uninterrupted. Drifting has just been started on the veins to the south of the shaft, where the water is not troublesome.

At the time when work was suspended in the seventh and eighth levels the drifts on the new parallel vein which was encountered a few weeks ago had progressed for a distance of about 30 feet each, and the breasts were in four feet of ore which averaged $30 in gold to the ton. Although this showing is not so good as in the Walter vein, the new vein will augment the output very materially.

German-American Co.

The German-American company, which owns a number of properties in the Cripple Creek district, is pushing work on its Puzzle claim through the Moose-Bush or Ophelia tunnel. In the progress of operations ore is being taken out of the property, saved, and sent to the smelter. The ore in the vein is said to be widening and it is only a matter of time, it would seem, when regular shipments will be made from the property. The company is also operating on the Radical and Sag claims.

Mountain Beauty.

Murphy and Carroll, leasing on a block of the Mountain Beauty Co.'s property on Bull hill sent out a ten ton shipment Friday from which excellent returns are expected. About half of the consignment consists of high grade ore from a small streak and 50 ounces to the ton is figured on for settlement. The remainder of the shipment is a medium grade and the value has not been exactly determined, although screenings taken from the ore body from which it was taken average about $40 to the ton. The ore is from the recent strike made in the 100-foot level and the same shoot has been opened up at a depth of about 75 feet from the surface. The ore body shows signs of widening out, although the four inch streak of high grade remains about the same in both levels. Assays running from 400 to 800 ounces to the ton have been obtained from this streak. At a depth of 115 feet, the bottom of the shaft, a drift is being run on the vein to catch the ore shoot which has every indication of permanency. Work is being carried on in all three levels, drifting at 75 feet, raising at 100 feet, and developing at the 115-foot station.

Mariposa.

A shipment of 25 tons of $15 ore was sent out Thursday from T. J. Moynahan's lease on the Mariposa on Gold hill. The ore is from a depth of 150 feet where the lessee is working on a fair-sized body of the low grade rock.

Little May.

A shipment of 12 tons of smelting grade ore was sent out Friday from Judge Burch's lease on the Little May on the west slope of Beacon Hill. A new shoot has been opened up, the extent of which is not definitely known although there is reported to be some high grade ore in the new find.

DEALS AND LEASES

Particulars of some of the deals and leases arranged during the past week will be found in the following paragraphs:

Grace Greenwood Sold.

The stockholders of the Grace Greenwood company met in special session in this city Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the offices of the company in [illegible]

[illegible]

Matters of interest to stockholders of Cripple Creek corporations will be recorded in the following:

Magna Charta.

A suit was filed in the district court Wednesday by the Magna Charta Mining and Milling company against the Colorado Gold Mines Co. regarding the title of the latter company to the property which the former company alleges it still owns.

This suit is a sequel to the delivery of the deed to the properties which was made last week to the Colorado Gold Mines company.

Three years ago the properties of the company, embracing a good acreage on Ironclad Hill, were sold for taxes, unknown to the plaintiff in the case just brought. After the prescribed time the deed was then conveyed to the person who had bought in the properties for the small sum of $61, and the deed then transferred to the Colorado Gold Mines company.

The first the Magna Charta company knew of the sale three years ago was when the deed was recorded the other day.

To those who are interested in the company some shadowy dealing was at once apparent, and the officers of the company promised the stockholders that steps would be taken at once to protect the company. Accordingly a complaint has been filed, of which the following is an extract:

"That the plaintiff is the owner in fee and in possession of the Magna Charta, Quartzite and Annex lode mining claims, survey No. 8167, being a portion of sections 3 and 10, township 15 south of range 69.

"That the defendant claims an estate in the said property adverse to this plaintiff and that the claim of the said defendant is without any right whatever and that the said defendant has not any right, title or interest whatever in the said land or premises, or any part thereof.

"Wherefore the plaintiff prays: 1—That the defendant may be required to set forth the nature of his claim and that all adverse claims of the defendant may be determined by a decree of this court. 2—That by said decree it be declared and adjudged that the defendant has no estate or interest whatever in or to the said land or premises, and that the title of the plaintiff is good and valid. 3—That the defendant be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatever in or to the said land or premises adverse to the plaintiff and for such other relief as to the court shall seem just and equitable, and for the costs of suit."

The firm of Tiffany and Woodworth will represent the Magna Charta company.

Will Fight Unjust Taxation.

The Uncle Sam Mining and Milling company has taken steps to stir up action in protest of the exorbitant rate of taxation on the non-producing mines of Cripple Creek, and a circular printed below, although dated some time since, has been lately distributed among the secretaries of the different Cripple Creek mining companies which own unproducing properties.

The matter is of the utmost importance to the smaller mining companies of Cripple Creek, and the concert of action which the Uncle Sam people are soliciting should certainly be taken so that the matter may be brought before the next session of the legislature. When it is considered that the rate of taxation has been raised a hundred times in two years while the market value of many of the lower priced stocks has depreciated, the injustice is manifested.

The matter is one that not only the officers of the smaller mining companies should investigate, but every one who owns any stock in a company owning non-producing mines should put forth all the effort possible to agitate the matter. It means simply that the small companies are doomed if the rate of taxation cannot be reduced. With no source of revenue but the sale of treasury stock and there are many companies which have no treas-

[illegible]

STOCKS—	Dec. 16. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 20. Bid.	Ask.	Dec. 21. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	26	....	26½	....	26	....	[illegible]	26¾	26½	28	26½	[illegible]	3500
Anaconda	45	49½	49½	49¾	48½	50	45¾	49½	49½	50	49¼	49⅞	37600
Big Four	....	....	66	....	04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black Bel	12	14	11	12	10½	10	10½	10¾	10	11	10	11	6000
Butterfly-Terrible	26	25½	24	25	25¼	25½	26	27½	26	28	26	27¾	5600
C. C. Con.	12¾	13¾	13	13½	....	13⅞	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	12½	13	5000
Coriolanus	19¾	20	....	....	18¾	19¼	18⅝	19	18⅝	19¼	18½	20	10000
Dante	08½	08¾	08	08¾	08¾	08½	08	08¾	08⅝	08¾	08¼	....	15000
Elkton Con.	1.83¼	1.84	1.82¼	1.82¾	1.80	1.83	1.81	1.81¼	1.82	1.82½	1.82½	1.83	14250
El Paso Gold	41	42	41½	41½	40½	....	40½	41½	41¼	41⅝	42½	43	2700
Findley	12	12¾	12	12¾	12	12¾	12	12¾	12	12¾	....	12¼	16000
Gold Dollar	21½	22	22	22¼	22	22¼	21	21¼	21	21½	21	22¼	20000
Golden Fleece	22	25	24	25	....	25	20	25	21	21½	....	....	14000
Ingham Con.	21	22¾	21½	22½	....	22½	21	22	20⅝	23	21	22	1000
Isabella	68¾	68¾	67⅞	68	66½	67½	66	67	66⅝	67	66	[illegible]	21805
Jack Pot	74	74¾	72	73¼	72	74	70	72½	68	72	71½	72	17248
Last Dollar	73½	76	....	75	....	74½	70	74	65	73	....	....	1500
Lexington	13¾	....	13¾	14	....	14	12½	12¾	11½	12	11	11¼	53500
Matoa	17½	....	17½	20	....	....	15	20	15	20	15	20	4000
Mollie Gibson	....	25	....	25	....	....	....	22	17	22	....	22	4000
Montreal	04	05	....	....	....	....	....	....	04	....	04¼	....	....
Moon-Anchor	18	28	18	30	20	....	....	....	....	....	22	30	2500
Orphan Gold	14	....	14	....	14	15¼	14	15½	12	15	....	15½	18500
Pharmacist Con.	09	09½	09½	09½	09	09¼	09	09¼	08¾	....	09¾	....	28500
Pinnacle	17	17½	16	17	16	17¼	15	17	15	17	....	....	2000
Portland	3.25	3.27	3.26	....	3.25	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.23	3.30	3.25	3.30	4300
Prince Albert	06½	05¼	05¼	05½	06¼	06¼	05¼	05⅜	05⅝	05¾	05¾	....	30000
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vindicator	....	1.35	....	1.34	....	1.33	....	1.34	....	1.33	....	1.32	....
Work	21	21½	21	....	21	22	20½	....	20½	21	20⅝	21	14500
Zenobia	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	....	6000
Alamo	11	11¼	....	12	....	11½	10	11	10	11	10	11	3000
Alert	....	12	....	11½	....	11¼	....	11½	....	11¾	....	....	1000
Anchor	02¾	03	02½	02¾	02½	02⅞	02	03	....	03	....	02⅞	....
Antelope	02¼	02½	02¼	03	03¼	02½	02¼	02½	02¼	....	02⅝	02⅞	1000
Arrow	04	04½	04½	....	....	....	03	....	04	....	04	....	11000
B. H. Ajax	....	06	05⅝	05⅞	05⅞	06	05⅜	06	05⅝	06	05⅝	06	18000
Big Dick	01	....	01½	....	01¼	02	01¼	02	....	02	....	03¼	1000
Bonnie Nell	07½	....	07½	....	07¼	....	07½	....	07½	08	07⅝	08	....
Bonzai	04¾	05¼	04¾	05	04¾	05¼	04¾	05¼	04¾	05¼	04¾	05⅞	....
Cable Con.	03	05	....	....	02	....	04	05	....	....	....	....	....
Cadillac	02½	02½	02¼	02⅞	02¼	02¾	02¼	02⅝	02¼	02⅝	02⅝	02⅝	3800
C. C. Columbia	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11½	11¾	11⅝	[illegible]	11¾	15000
C. C. G. Ex.	14¼	15	14¾	15½	14	15	14½	14¾	13¾	15	13⅞	14¾	5000
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Con.	06⅞	07	06¾	07	06⅞	07	06⅞	06⅝	06¼	07	....	....	2000
Champion	06⅝	07	06½	06¾	06½	06¾	06½	06¾	06	06¾	....	....	6200
Chicolo	02⅝	02⅝	02¼	02¼	02⅞	02½	03¼	02⅞	02¼	....	02½	02⅞	2000
C. O. D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Constantine	09¾	09¾	09½	09¾	....	09¾	09½	09¾	09⅝	09¾	09½	09⅝	....
Commonwealth	05½	06¼	05⅝	05⅞	05⅞	07	06⅝	06¾	06¼	06⅝	06	06⅝	11000
Cosmos	....	....	006	01	....	009	....	....	....	009	....	....	....
Croesus	006	....	006	0085	....	....	003	....	....	007	....	....	4000
Currency	....	....	....	....	....	08	....	05¾	05½	06	06⅝	08	....
Easter Bell	....	....	....	....	....	....	02	04	....	....	....	....	5000
Eclipse Con.	03½	05⅝	03½	06¾	05⅝	03⅝	08	08½	08	06¾	05¼	06⅞	20500
Fauntleroy	05½	06½	....	06½	....	....	....	....	....	06	05½	06	1000
Forepaugh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Goldfield M. and L.	02¾	03¼	02½	03	....	....	02⅛	02¾	02	03	02	03	4000
Gold Hill	03	03¼	02½	03¼	03	03¼	02⅝	02¾	02⅝	02¾	02⅛	02⅞	9000
Grace	04¾	05	04⅝	05	04⅝	05	04⅝	04¾	04⅝	04¾	04½	04¾	20000
Greater Gold Belt	....	....	....	02½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	02	02¼	02	02¼	....	02	....	02	....	01⅞	....	02	11000
Ida May	23¾	24¾	23¾	24½	....	24	....	23½	....	....	....	....	4000
Jolly Jane	07¼	07½	07⅝	07⅝	07⅛	07¼	07⅛	07¼	07⅛	07¼	07⅛	07⅞	2900
Katinka	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Key West	02⅞	03	02⅞	03	02⅞	03	02¾	02⅞	02½	02⅝	02⅝	02⅞	9000
Kitty Gold	02½	02¾	02½	02¾	02½	02¾	03¼	02⅝	02½	02⅝	03¼	03⅝	3000
Little Bessie	03⅝	03¾	03⅝	03¾	03⅝	03⅝	03½	03⅝	02⅝	02¾	03⅝	03⅝	21283
Little Joan	05¼	05⅝	05	05⅛	06	05⅝	....	05¼	05⅝	....	04⅞	05⅝	7000
Little Nell	06¼	06½	06⅛	07	06½	07	06½	07	06	07	....	06⅞	4000
Little Puck	10	10¼	10½	10¾	10⅛	10½	10¼	....	10¼	10¾	12⅝	12¾	8000
Magnet Rock	03	03⅞	03⅝	03⅝	03¾	04	03¾	04	03½	....	03⅝	04	4200
Margaret	02	02½	....	....	02	02¾	02	02¼	02	02½	03	02⅝	5200
Margery	....	03	02½	03	02¾	03	02½	03½	02⅝	03	02½	02⅞	17000
Maria A.	03½	03⅝	03¼	03⅝	03¼	03⅝	03¼	03½	03¼	03½	03⅞	03⅝	5600
Mariposa	05½	06	05⅞	06	05½	05⅝	05½	05⅝	05½	06	05⅝	05⅞	27290
Midway	04	04½	0–	04½	03½	03¾	03⅝	03¾	03⅝	06	04	04½	13000
Mint	10	20	....	....	....	....	05	20	10	20	10	20	....
Missouri	03½	04	....	04	03¾	03⅞	03⅝	03⅞	....	04	....	04	1000
M[illegible]	03⅞	04	03¾	03⅞	03⅝	03⅞	03⅝	03⅝	03½	03⅝	03½	03⅝	4000
Mobile	03¼	03⅝	03¼	03⅜	03¼	03⅝	03⅝	03⅝	03	03⅝	03	03⅝	6000
Mollie Dwyre	05⅞	05⅝	05½	05⅝	05⅝	05⅝	05½	05⅝	05½	05⅝	05½	05⅝	26000
Morning Star	03⅝	03⅞	03⅝	03⅞	03½	03¾	03½	03¾	03½	03⅝	03½	03⅝	9000
Nellie V.	....	07¾	....	07¾	07¼	07½	07⅛	07½	07	07½	07	07⅞	5000

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...of the camp which have recently come into great favor.

Gold Calf.

The new plant of machinery has now been installed over the shaft on the property of the Gold Calf Consolidated property on Squaw mountain. It will be the intention of the new management to sink to a good depth as soon as possible. The shaft is now down to a depth of 80 feet, and a very strong vein has already been opened. It is hoped that the Santa Rita showing may be duplicated on this claim. The plant is a good steam one, rented by the company.

St. Thomas.

The directors of the St. Thomas company have just bought a full plant of machinery which will be installed at once on the property. The foundation for it has been started, and will be ready by the time the plant is on the ground.

The plant consists of a fine 10x12 hoist capable of operating to a depth of 1,000 feet; an 80-horse power boiler which is of sufficient size to run an air compressor as well as the hoist and pumps, all the necessary cable, etc., and cars and track have also been secured for the equipment of the underground workings.

The surface improvements are rapidly nearing completion, and include a fine shaft house, an ore house and blacksmith shop.

When the machinery is in place mining operations will start at once at a depth of 300 feet. The main shaft on the claim is down to this depth and although the company's policy will be to put it down to a good depth in a reasonable time, at present the work will be confined to an exploration of the mine at the present depth.

The main contact vein, lying along the phonolite and granite contact, lies about 15 feet east of the shaft and this will be crosscut to first, and the crosscut will be then extended to a parallel dike, one of several which run parallel to the main contact, which lies about 65 feet east of the shaft.

From this second vein two sets of leasers on the Mable M. are now shipping ore, working with a windlass, and the showing is very favorable near the surface. It is thought that this vein may be the same one which recently dipped into the Zoa shaft at a depth of 275 feet, but this is not yet determined.

The two north blocks of the St. Thomas claim will be leased. There are several applicants already before the directors, but no lease has yet been granted. The directors will secure as favorable terms for the company as possible.

J. C. Duncan left last night for Cripple Creek to personally oversee the perfecting of the arrangements preliminary to the inauguration of active mining.

Ophir.

Cone & Robinson of Canon City are said to be about to commence work on the Ophir on the west slope of Raven Hill. For several years past the Ophir has been in litigation with the Tecumseh, no work having been done on either of the claims, although there is a good body of high grade ore in sight at a depth of 80 feet from the surface. The ore at this point averages over $200 in gold to the ton and will make an excellent proposition to commence on. If the report is correct a three-compartment shaft will be put down to a depth of 100 feet, a new plant of machinery installed and a new shaft house built. Development work will be commenced on the vein after reaching the 500 foot depth which will give that much of open ground.

...trying in vain to find some ore they gave up work.

Dold.

A vein has just been encountered in a crosscut from the 92-foot station in the Dold company's shaft on their Carbonate hill property. At a distance of 15 feet from the shaft a good looking granite vein, two and one-half feet in width, has been cut, and drifting started on it for the ore shoot yesterday. The formation is favorable but it cannot yet be determined what the find will amount to.

The company has been working for the vein which they cut in their shaft at a slight distance from the surface but which afterwards dipped out. It is not thought that the ore which has just been cut is the same however, and the crosscut will be pushed on. This work has been done in a narrow seam in the granite which is even more favorable looking than the vein, as it carries some distinct flouring stains. The rock is extremely hard, however, and progress is very slow.

In a crosscut run in the opposite direction from the shaft a narrow vein has also just been opened. It is about six inches in width, but carries no pay ore.

The Dold company owns 28 acres in this locality and is doing good development work, considering that only a whim is used in operating the shaft. In case the showing in the new vein improves, the company will probably put on a small plant of machinery.

Bonanza King.

The Freeport and Cripple Creek Mining and Leasing company, operating on the Bonanza King claim on Gold hill, has just encountered another shoot of good ore. From the 275-foot level a crosscut was run which has just broken into an ore shoot of a good width which shows much sylvanite and is one of the most promising recently encountered. The company is working through the tunnel, and is making a good production.

C. C. Gold Exploration.

A new strike has just been made on the May Belle claim of the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company, under lease to the Woods Investment company. In running a crosscut from the shaft at the 350-foot level, a parallel vein has been encountered which, so far as the present indications go, will be as important to the property as the one which was opened a few months ago. The vein is in the granite, and although it is at present only 18 inches in width, it carries extremely good values. There is a narrow seam of sylvanite which yields extremely high values.

The leasing company has not yet begun operations on their new working shaft which they have been considering for some time past, but have been limiting their work to the crosscutting of the property at the depth of 350 feet from the present shaft, in order to ascertain the mineral resources of the ground at this depth. When the veins are opened and their dips determined, then the lessees will know just where to locate the new shaft.

Republic.

The management of the Republic company announces that the strike rumors which have been prevalent and stated on good authority, are fallacious and the ore which is referred to is a small, rich pocket, characteristic of Beacon Hill. Mr. Marion F. Stark, well informed in mining matters and especially in the locality of the Jane W., states that there is nothing to excite people. A three foot vein is uncovered of which two inches will run pay. The total of this rock when broken will not...

No Time for Low Grade Ores.

The works of the Metallic Gold Extraction company at Florence are crowded to the utmost of their capacity, and the management has lately sent word to one of the well-known producers of Cripple Creek to hold back on low grade ores.

The mine in question has not been shipping a great quantity of low grade rock, and it is understood that a similar request has been sent to other mines in the district, not only from this particular mill but from others as well; and the reason is not that they cannot afford to treat the low grade ores, but that in justice to their patrons who are sending them rock of a higher grade, they cannot be overrun with the low grade ores now.

The output of the district at this time is tremendous, as it is always apt to be in the last month of the year when everyone is striving to make a big record; but never in a December has the traffic of ores been so congested as it is now. The railroads are unable to handle what is produced, and the mills cannot cope with what the railroads succeed in bringing them.

The Metallic works at Florence constitute one of the largest and best plants for the treatment of ore in the state and although they always get a generous share of the output of camp, they are not any more crowded now than other mills. The Colorado-Philadelphia works at Colorado City are swamped with work, and the smelters also, both at Denver and Pueblo, are reported to have all the work they can possibly handle.

With the camp making such a production that the mills can handle only the higher grade of ores, there is no excuse for the pessimistic utterances which are heard on the streets, promoted by the weakness of the stock market. The showing which Cripple Creek is making holds nothing but encouragement to all who are interested in the camp, the condition of the local market to the contrary notwithstanding.

[illegible] Charges.

Manager George Bernard recently been increased several hundred tons by the erection of a new plant at Florence. It is reported that the mill men have formed a combination to take advantage of the present rush of production from Cripple Creek and raise the treatment rates from $1 to $2 per ton above the present charges. The camp is making a production unprecedented in its history, the railroads are almost helpless to handle the ore promptly and there is every prospect that the output during the first three months of the year will be greater still. The mills will be unable to treat all the ores which they will be offered, and accordingly those who succeed in having their ores treated will be obliged to pay a premium for the privilege.

Elkton.

Manager George Bernard yesterday made the statement that if the Elkton mine continues to be troubled with a scarcity of cars as they have been in the past few days, he will make arrangements for the hauling of the ores to the narrow gauge road, by ox team, if necessary.

On Monday three cars of ore left the property. At the beginning of the month the railroad company was requested to send three cars daily to the mine, but on account of the great rush in this month's production, they have been unable to do this. On this account 700 tons of ore has been accumulated in the ore house, and unless the broad gauge cars could be supplied now, the output of the mine would have to be curtailed.

The narrow gauge road does not ex...

...of about 80,000 shares in the stock of the Anaconda company.

Out of a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares, every share was represented either in person or by proxy, C. B. Wilson of Youngstown, Ohio, being present in the city to represent the eastern stockholders. The only business which came before the meeting was the proposition to sell the claim for the consideration named above, and the whole capital stock of the company was voted unanimously in favor of it.

The Grace Greenwood claim consists of a little over five acres of ground, adjoining the [illegible] of the Anaconda, and a glance at the map will show that the ground lies in such a way as to be valuable to the Anaconda company. There was some dispute between the Anaconda and Grace Greenwood companies as to a fraction of the claim, but all the litigation has been wiped out by the purchase of the claim.

Another reason why the claim is valuable to the Anaconda people, is the developments in the Ophelia tunnel which cuts it at a great depth. It is stated that some fine ore has been shown up of which the officers of the Anaconda are cognizant, and work will be started from the tunnel in the near future.

The Grace Greenwood has been a large producer in its day, and at the present time two sets of leasers are working on one end of the claim and mining ore in shipping quantities. The directors recently had a lease and bond under consideration, it having been proposed to them to lease the claim and take a bond for $70,000, but they deemed it wiser to accept the offer of the Anaconda people and get a little over $40,000 for the claim now, rather than depend upon the possibility of a $70,000 bond being taken up at some future time.

The stockholders were all greatly pleased with the sale, and the ratification is almost unique in the history of [illegible] been represented in the endorsement.

For the present [illegible] will remain in the treasury of the company.

Lease on Ben Hur.

The directors of the Ben Hur company have just granted a lease on the central blocks of the [illegible] Queen claim on Gold hill to Merrill & Stewart. The lease runs for eighteen months from date, and is for 20 per cent straight royalties and stipulates for 100 shifts of work a month, the work to begin immediately. This is the fifth lease which this company has let on their King and Queen claims, and they are now being actively developed. The Queen adjoins the [illegible] Leland of the Anchoria-Leland company and very favorable showings have been obtained on the ground.

[illegible] and C. C. Co.

A lease has just been granted by the directors of the [illegible] and Cripple Creek company to Symes and associates on the Atlanta claim on Bull hill. The lease will run for eighteen months from date and stipulates for 25 per cent royalty and good work. The claim is very advantageously located, adjoining the Independence Consolidated property. Symes is also working on the Deadwood property, which adjoins the Atlanta, and he has recently opened ore which runs [illegible] from a 175-foot shaft. He will probably run levels into the Atlanta from his Deadwood workings.

The [illegible] company has installed a plant of machinery on its Woodman claim and from now on work will be actively pursued in hopes of cutting the recently found Mary Nevin vein.

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buzz-saw, it being cut off at the wrist. Dr. Taylor dressed the wounded member in a very skillful manner.

A party of Springs people went to W. M. Smith's camp last Sunday to inspect some prospects there.

H. L. Bishop, W. S. Springer, Charles Cheney, Wm. Bishop, W. A. McMasters, J. H. Welch and Dr. Lewis were visitors at Hayden Camp last Sunday.

G. W. Saunders' condition is practically unchanged at this writing.

Miss Alice Saunders returned from Denver last Wednesday where she has been under treatment for sickness resulting from overwork.

Hugh Schubarth and son Guy left for Monument last Sunday morning to spend Christmas at home. They will return after the holidays.

There seems to be trouble in the Hartman camp and various employes have filed bills aggregating some $5,000 against the famous Blue lode management, among whom the well-known mining expert Professor Clark has a bill of $600 for services rendered.

The 19-year-old rape fiend Davis of Divide has not yet been brought back to the scene of his crime, the officials in charge being requested by Governor Thomas to hold him, fearing a lynching, which was entirely unfounded, as the people of Divide, while justly indignant, are a law-abiding people. The victim of his assault is still confined to her room. Let us have capital punishment for rape and murder.

The public schools will enjoy a vacation during the holidays, after a very successful term. We have excellent teachers.

The long-drawn trouble at Ellowe over the ownership of a lot of ice was settled in the district court at Cripple Creek by awarding the ice to the plaintiff and costs to defendant—honors evenly divided.

Harry Hackman is forming a company to develop his recent find on Gold hill. We hope the venture may be successful.

R. H. Fernsworth and V. McClellan returned last week from doing annual work on claims on Oil Creek, near Gillett.

S. L. Herrington has rebuilt the old Kentucky road, a much-needed improvement and a great convenience to our people who have business beyond Bald mountain.

Quite a contingent of Lanter City people were in town last Sunday.

W. E. Meek was out last Saturday surveying in the vicinity of Torrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Metz are at Canon City for a change of climate, hoping for benefit for Mr. Metz' health, he having been very feeble for some weeks. Jas. McHenry has charge of the livery business during his absence.

A new wagon road is in process of construction from Lanter City to Green Mountain Falls.

Rob Herrington, formerly of this place, died last Sunday of typhoid fever at Fort Collins. He was a member of Seth Sawyer lodge, I. O. O. F., of this place.

B[illegible] BASIN.

J. D. Holden has returned to Colorado Springs, where he expects to remain this winter.

Mr. Burke Potter was in the Basin Thursday.

The new cheese factory is having brick and shingles hauled from Eastonville. A number of the farmers are each hauling one load free of charge.

Mr. Snyder and wife were in the Basin Friday.

Mr. Henry Jameson recently sold some cattle to Mr. Eubanks of Eastonville.

SOTHERN AGAIN PLAYED.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—E. H. Sothern, the well-known actor, who for some time was laid up with an accident that necessitated the cancelling of dates all over the country, is again able to go before the public. Last night before a crowded house at the Olympic theater.

... Black, his deputy and the announcement will not come as a surprise to those in touch with political circles in this city.

Mr. Black is one of the best known attorneys of the state. Before coming to Colorado Springs, about four years ago, he was prominent in legal circles ... most active in the efforts to ... Fusion county as well as district tickets. His appointment is doubtless in recognition of his services in behalf of the Fusion parties as well as in recognition of his ability as a lawyer. Mr. Black comes of good legal stock, being a nephew of the late Co[illegible] Roger G[illegible].

Richard Walsh Was Badly Hurt by Cars

Richard Walsh, a man about 32 years of age, was found seriously injured lying in the Denver and Rio Grande yards at about 7:35 last night. The man was found by a fireman and engineer who had just backed their engine into the depot and had alighted from it. The man was lying a short distance west of the depot. How long he had lain there or how he was injured could not be learned.

Dr. Estill, the railroad physician, was notified and a call was sent in for the ambulance. The man was taken to St. Francis hospital and there his injuries were examined. It was found that the left arm had been badly torn and lacerated and the right clavicle was broken. It was found necessary to amputate the left arm near the shoulder and Dr. Estill called in Drs. Webb, Dennis and William. The operation was successfully performed and the arm was removed. It is believed that Walsh may possibly be injured internally in the chest as he appears to cough up a lot of blood from that region.

Walsh was able to tell the doctors his name but he could not tell how he had become hurt. He said he was Richard Walsh and was from Goshen, Ind. He said he had been over at Colorado City all day and having a good time and returned on a street car late yesterday afternoon. There his narrative ends. It is supposed he got off the car on the viaduct and walked down to the tracks and was probably struck by an engine or a train. He was a man of good appearance and did not look to be a tramp. It seems strange that the man could have been hurt so near to the depot without being noticed but he had evidently lain out between the tracks some little time when he was discovered.

WHERE BRITISH PUBLIC MEN SPENT CHRISTMAS

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says:

The public offices at Whitehall have been left under the charge of janitors and clerks, and the cabinet ministers are entertaining family parties in their country houses during the holidays. How large will be the cabinet council at Hatfield is uncertain, probably it will not exceed three members as the two Rt. Hon. Balfours have other engagements. Lansdowne is at Bowood with a large company. The Duke of Devonshire is at Chatsworth with a big shooting party. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is at Coln St. Aldwyn, in Gloucestershire, and Chamberlain is at Highbury, as he was five years ago when the holiday recreation was interrupted by tidings of the Jameson raid and he was brought back to London in hot haste by a special train. The soldier of fortune who then menaced his peace of mind is now reading French novels on the Bay of Biscay, in the first reaches of his voyage to Cape Town. Dr. Jameson has slipped out of London quietly and has taken passage for South Africa without observation. His health has improved under the rigor of medical treatment here, and he has succeeded in eluding interviewers and gossips during his protracted stay.

The American ambassador will have a family party at Carlton house terrace, his wife and daughter having returned from the continent in improved health. Secretary Henry White will entertain his colleague, Ridgeley Carter and other guests at Wilton. The naval attache has recovered from a long illness, but is unable to go out of town for Christmas.

Richard Croker is not a diplomatic personage and his holiday recreations can only be surmised. It is reported that he is recruiting his health and talking about horses at his country home and is not concerned over the onslaughts made by Governor Roosevelt upon his friends in the district attorney's office.

A dispatch to the World from London says:

London is luxuriating in a foggy, damp, and miserable Christmas. Nevertheless, not for many years has Christmas business of all kinds been so brisk or expenditure so lavish among well-to-do classes, despite the war and the heavy taxation, indicating that the wave of industrial prosperity is still mounting.

Queen Victoria has a large family gathering at Osborne, including many of her great-grandchildren. The queen has not benefited appreciably by the change in the mild air of the Isle of Wight, and she only takes one short drive before lunch each day in a closed carriage.

At Windsor castle has just been carried out the three centuries old custom of roasting a 200-pound baron of beef from one of the queen's prime steers. It takes ten or twelve hours to cook the beef before a huge fire, consuming half a ton of coal, fifty bundles of firewood and 200 huge billets of dried wood. The baron of beef was taken to Osborne to be placed on the queen's sideboard, with the royal monogram and a Christmas motto artistically executed upon it in shredded horse-radish.

The queen touches the monster joint before Christmas day luncheon with a knife and then it is cut up by the chef butler and all the household, from the royal guests down to the scullions have luncheon off it.

The prince of Wales has a family party at Sandringham, but he returns to London on Wednesday, as Christmas festivities bore him.

Lord Salisbury has his family round him at Hatfield house, including the first lord of the treasury, Arthur Balfour; the president of the board of trade, Gerald Balfour; First Lord of the Admiralty, Selborne, and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Cranborne.

Thus the premier makes good the joke at his expense by Lord Rosebery, who said that the country could feel assured, if any crisis arose in Christmastide, the effective section of the ministry would all have their legs under the ...

... a culvert was damaged. Trains are running from Denver to Kimberley irregularly. There are considerable delays elsewhere as the result of heavy rains.

PORTO RICO PARDONS.

New York, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Puerto Rico, says: Governor Allen has commemorated the holiday season by extending executive clemency to thirty-four prisoners in Puerto Rican jails. He has pardoned seventeen murderers and homicides and seven thieves.

STAGG'S TRIP EAST.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—To inspect the best university gymnasiums in the east and to complete arrangements for a spring baseball trip Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago will leave tonight for a tour of the eastern institutions. Before returning the maroon coach will visit all the principal universities along the Atlantic for the purpose of picking up a few ideas which may be incorporated into the plans for the Bartlett gymnasium, which is to be built on the athletic field next spring. Incidentally Stagg will fill out a schedule of baseball dates for the first week in June, when it is planned to take the 'varsity nine on a tour and possibly plan for contests in track and football with some eastern schools.

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... ber, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900.

Theodore De Harport,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.

On this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof at Denver, in said district, on the 21st day of December, 1900.

(Seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

December 26, 1900. John B. Cochran, Referee.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Frank M. Boyles, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

Frank M. Boyles of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 13th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 20th day of December, A. D. 1900.

Frank M. Boyles,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.

On this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at Colorado Springs, in said district, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof at Denver, in said district, on the 21st day of December, 1900.

(Seal of the Court.) Charles W. Bishop, Clerk.

December 26, 1900. John B. Cochran, Referee.

NOTICE OF LOST STOCK CERTIFICATE.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 97 for 10,000 shares of the stock of ...

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: William Gaines of Peyton, H. E. 8,755, for the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec 5 and S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Nancy Marshall of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,627, for the S. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, and W. ½ N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: James G. Brown of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,373, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 34, T. 12, R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Albert Oliger and William Gaines of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 9,088, for the lots 3 and 4, S. ½ N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ N. E. Sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Albert Oliger of Calhan, Colo., H. E. 8,215, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown, William Gaines, Frederick Nothvang and Amos W. Sannoff, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8,672, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. [illegible], T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Oliger of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January [illegible], 1901, viz: Benjamin S. Garvin, of Amo, Colo., H. E. 8,188, for the S.E. ¼ Sec. [illegible], Tp. 14 S., R. 64 W.

He names the following witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Daniel Chase, Mrs. Ida Anderson, John Geeson, Daniel Davis, Orley C. Van Syoc ...

... the above-described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
J. J. Lambert, Receiver.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 8, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Clara Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo., H. E. 8755, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S., R. 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, Thomas E. Andrews, William M. Snyder and Richard Stevens, all of Ellicott, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 22, 1901, viz: Thomas E. Andrews, of Ellicott, Colo.; H. E. 8724, for the N.W. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 14 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hannah Broadston, William M. Snyder, Richard Stevens and Clara Andrews, all of Ellicott, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.
First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.
Last insertion, Jan. 16, 1901.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the stockholders of the El Reno Mining company, a corporation, the said El Reno Mining company has been dissolved.

In witness whereof the said El Reno Mining company has caused these presents to be executed by its president and secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto attached.

(Seal.) The El Reno Mining Company.
By C. N. Miller, President.
E. M. Schoenherst, Secretary.

MINING APPLICATION.

No. 2103.
U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colo.
November 12, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, that the Red Cross Gold Mining company, by August Huber, its agent, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, has this day filed its application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the Yellow No. 2, Reeves and Hope mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground of the said Yellow No. 2, Reeves and Hope lodes each 300 feet in width, situate, lying and being in the Cripple Creek mining district, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat, on file in this office, as Lot No. 14001 in Township 14 South, Range 68 West of Sixth Principal Meridian.

The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. 14001 being as follows, to-wit:

Variation 14° 30′ east.

Yellow No. 2 lode beginning at corner No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 53° 48′ E. 8455.74 feet, running thence N. 18° 18′ E. 300 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 71° 42′ W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 18° 18′ W. 300 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 71° 42′ E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Reeves lode: Beginning at cor. No. 1, whence bears the N. W. cor. sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 84° 16′ 20″ E. 8793.78 ft., running thence N. 71° 42′ E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 5° 33′ E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence S. 71° 42′ E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 5° 33′ W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1. The Hope lode: Beginning at cor. No. 1, whence bears the N. W. Cor. Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 68 W., S. 84° 16′ 20″ E. 8793.78 ft., running thence S. 71° 42′ E. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 2; thence N. 5° 33′ E. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3; thence N. 71° 42′ W. 307.58 ft. to cor. No. 4; thence S. 5° 33′ W. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 1, to place of beginning, containing 30.993 acres.

J. R. Gordon,
Register.
First insertion November 14, 1900.
Last insertion January 9, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

... prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: John Kazara; H. E. 8,629, for the E. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Gibbor; H. E. 8,689, for the S. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Paul Harbay; H. E. 8,032, for the E. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew G. Dovin, George L. Polko and George Bingen, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. GORDON,
Register.
First insertion, November 21, 1900.
Last insertion, December 26, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: James H. Fishback, of Calhan, Colo., H. E. 9770, for the S. ½ S.E. ¼ Sec. 19, and S. ½ S.W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 12 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Foss, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Oscar [illegible]. Dickson, of Calhan, Colo.; Edward J. Morland, of Peyton, Colo.; Daisy B. Neely, of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 5, 1901, viz: Benjamin F. Powell, of Surber, Colo. H. E. 2289, for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 13, Tp. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Reason F. Curns, Clark R. Hutchinson, Hugh A. Hickman and Robert W. Small, all of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Omer Palmer, of Roswell, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of January, 1901, on timber culture application No. 4015, for the S.E. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 14 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: David T. Cuthbert, of Falcon, Colo.; William W. Emery, of Ellicott, Colo.; George W. Custer and Rollo H. Custer, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Emma F. Palmer formerly Emma [illegible]. Norton, of Roswell, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the clerk of district court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 5th day of January, 1901, on timber culture application No. 4017 for the S.W. ¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 14 S., R. 63 W.

She names as witnesses: David T. Cuthbert, of Falcon, Colo.; William W. Emery, of Ellicott, Colo.; George W. Custer, and Rollo H. Custer, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Sothern made his first appearance since the accident, in the leading role of Hamlet. He was well supported and the production was well received. The interrupted tour will be resumed, when the company leaves for Chicago next week.

BAXTER'S PARDON.

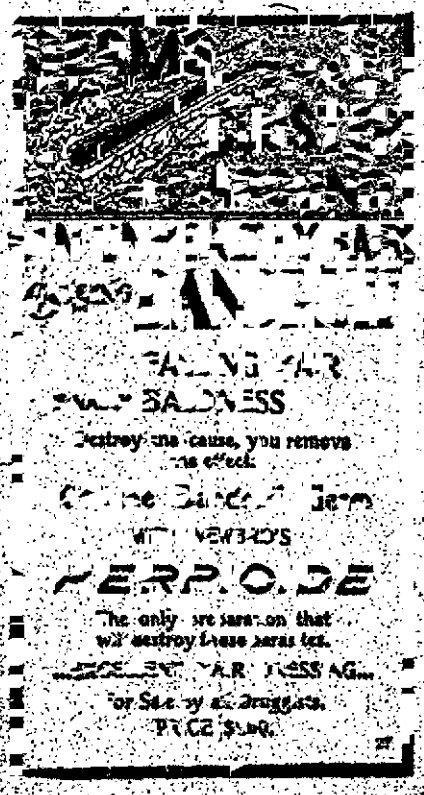
Montreal, Dec. 25.—James Baxter, formerly of Chicago and lately of New York, who was sentenced here some time ago to five years in the penitentiary for his connection with the Banque Ville Marie frauds, has been released on "conditional pardon" from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. His wife and friends have been working incessantly for his pardon on account of ill health ever since his conviction. He is suffering from dropsy and his condition is serious.

CHRISTMAS IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—Inmates of the various eleemosynary and corrective institutions of the city enjoyed Christmas along with the rest of the world today. There were special celebrations in all of which religious services were a feature.

The Post-Dispatch provided 1,000 dinners for the poor in different parts of the city.

The Salvation Army and Union mission distributed 500 baskets containing Christmas dinners for from three to six persons to the poor of the fourth district. The order of Elks provided for 150 families. Each family was given four big baskets of food and in many cases vouchers were left entitling the holders to a supply of coal or some other requisite.



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ADMIRAL BARBER'S VIEW OF PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, who, with his wife and daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, over Christmas, was tendered a brilliant reception at the Fort Schuyler club last night.

In an interview on the Philippine situation, Admiral Barker said:

"The difficulty has been that we have no had soldiers enough in the Philippines. The Filipinos have not felt that they would be protected from the insurgents in their lands. If they should come out boldly in favor of the Americans there is no telling when the insurgents would swoop down on them. We have not enough troops in the islands to prevent them.

"But things are better now than they have been, although we should by no means withdraw our troops without replacing them.

"With the passage of the army bill we can send our regulars over there to take the place of the volunteers, when they are called home in the spring. This not only should be done, but must be done if the islands are to become quiet under the American flag. Then again, every official whom Uncle Sam sends to the Philippine islands should exercise the strictest integrity and honesty in his methods. Just as the time the people of the islands would hang a man for lying as quick as they would for murder, so great is their suspicion.

ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONISTS APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE

Boston, Dec. 25.—At a convention of representatives of the Armenian revolution federation, the following resolution, which was telegraphed to President McKinley, was adopted:

"Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.

"To His Excellency, William McKinley, president of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"The committees of the Armenian revolutionary federation of this country in their annual convention assembled in Boston, unanimously congratulate you upon your reelection to the presidency of the United States and invite your excellency's kind attention to the deplorable condition in which our people in Armenia are perishing, and soon will be exterminated, if a powerful hand does not come to the rescue of such a nation which has been the champion of civilization for centuries in Asia minor.

"In the present complicated situation of European diplomacy the United States is the only nation that has been unselfish and neutral in oriental affairs and yet a friend for suffering races, the only nation who can terrorize the great assassin and his bloodthirsty fanatics to save the remainder of their victims from imminent bloodshed.

"Our fathers and brothers gave their lives for the sake of our country and we are all ready to fall in their places but in this utmost struggle have we not the right to expect assistance from this great republic which founded its existence upon revolution and which has the inheritance of liberty from Washington and Lincoln?

"Please accept our sincere wishes and assurance of our highest regards."

CONSULAR EFFICIENCY OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE

New York, Dec. 25.—Congressman Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means committee is in the city on his way from Washington to spend Christmas at his home in Auburn.

"One of the gratifying things to the experienced observer of national affairs," said Congressman Payne, "is the growing efficiency of our consular service. A few years ago the service was rather inefficient and a consular post was looked upon as a sinecure for a politician who wanted an easy job. Of late years all this has been changed.

"Our consuls now are practically the most efficient in the world. Their reports on market conditions and manufactures are in many instances marvels of comprehensive intelligence of the sort that is needed by our manufacturers. One of the best testimonials to their excellence is the criticism in the leading countries of Europe that our consuls know too much about the secrets of European manufacturers. This is particularly true in Germany, where the German press quite recently brought up about the wakefulness of many of our consuls in getting hold of the trade facts."

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors on the 6th day of December, 1900, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway company is hereby called, and will be held on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of said company in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to borrow money and to issue second mortgage five (5) per cent. twenty (20) year gold bonds of the company in an amount not to exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000), for the purposes, among others, of constructing and equipping the company's lines of railroad and extensions thereof, to secure the due payment of the principal and interest of said bonds by second mortgage or deed of trust upon all the franchises and property of the company, acquired or to be acquired, and of considering, and, in proper case, approving a form of the proposed bond and mortgage or deed of trust to be submitted at said meeting.

The transfer books of the company will be closed at noon on the 5th day of January, 1901, and reopened on the third day next succeeding the final adjournment of the said meeting.

By order of the board.

E. F. Draper, Secretary.

First insertion, Dec. 12, 1900.

Last insert on, Jan. 9, 190..

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of McLane Smith, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

McLane Smith of Independence, in the County of Pueblo and State of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 12th day of November, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 12th day of December, A. D., 1900.

McLane Smith,
Bankrupt.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss.

On this 21st day of December, A. D., 1900, on reading the foregoing petition, it is

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1901, before John B. Cottam, referee in bankruptcy, in Colorado Springs, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said peti-